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BRITISH CHOOSE TO KEEP OUT OF STEEL COMBINE

Metal Industries Face Powerful International Trade Alliance

ECONOMIST CONDEMNS POLICY OF DUMPING

United States Drops to Fifth Place in Steel Export Trade Race

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 27—The converting into a trust of the French, German, Belgian and Luxemburg steel mills, as provided in the agreement signed this week at Brussels, ostensibly to help the European steel business but actually check the output and raise prices, places the British steel industry, which refused to enter the combine, in the position of an independent competitor of a powerful international trade alliance. The British iron and steel masters who produce 40 per cent of the structural iron and merchant steel billet requirements of the imperial dominions maintain that the past has proved that vast industrial combinations are too unwieldy and expensive in operation to succeed in winning the bulk of foreign trade, and their contention is set forth in the current issue of the Economist, the leading British commercial weekly.

The policy of "dumping" or selling high at home and cheaply abroad is condemned as futile and ruinous in the long run, and the experiences of the old English steel rail pool, the German coal syndicate and the United States Steel Corporation are cited as glaring examples.

America's Big Drop

British manufacturers are prepared to take up the trade challenge implied by the formation of the new continental combine. Under the sway of the United States Steel Corporation, the Economist says in a masterly summary of the situation: "America has fallen from a highly promising second position to an inferior and unpromising fifth place in the international steel export trade race. America stands beaten by Great Britain, by France, and by Germany to the tune, in each case, of about 2½ tons to one in exports. Even tiny Belgium beats America by nearly two tons to one. Excluding the business with neighboring Canada and taking simply the overseas exports, American steel hardly counts in the international market. We beat the Americans by at least four tons to one outside the North American continent. This is the very opposite of what was predicted when the United States Steel Corporation was formed in 1901.

Tariff Walls Are Safeguard

"The alleged unorganized British steel industry has not been beaten or seriously challenged by the highly organized American industry, and nothing but its high tariff wall stands between the American industry and a severe beating on its own ground."

Turning to coal, the Economist continues: "We are invited to form a great coal trust on the lines of the German coal syndicate to restore our export trade. What has the German syndicate done that we should imitate it? The German coal trade with all its cheap and docile labor, with all its preferential rail rates and cheap water transport, with all its alleged efficient organization, has never yet beaten the British coal export trade save during a British strike. Unionized British coal trade exported 73,000,000 tons of coal yearly before the war.

The syndicated German coal trade did not get beyond 34,000,000 tons. Since the war, the British coal trade has done as much as 79,000,000 tons

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President to Seek Senate's Attitude on World Court

Executive Not to Act Alone on Counter-Proposals Offered at Geneva

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—The action of the World Court signatories at Geneva on the reservations proposed as a condition to American adherence will be discussed by the President with leading senators, and nothing will be done by the Executive without consultation with the body which originated the resolution of adherence, it was stated at the White House.

It will take some time for the member nations of the World Court to transmit to the United States their reply to the notes addressed to them immediately following the Senate approval of the resolution of adherence. In the meanwhile, it was stated at the White House, the President is uncertain as to the exact course which should be followed in dealing with the counter-proposals drafted at the Geneva conference and which will be embodied in the replies.

The World Court resolution does not have the same legislative status as a treaty resolution, having originated in the Senate, while an ordinary treaty is submitted for approval by the Executive.

Opponents Urge Withdrawal

President Coolidge, it was explained on his behalf, has not determined whether the resolution could be formally withdrawn if the anticipated replies of the World Court member nations do not accept the conditions as written. The only information which has come to him on a move to withdraw the resolution is that certain opposition Senators who fought the original proposal are urging its withdrawal.

The future action of the United States is admittedly in doubt, it was stated at the White House, and nothing definite will be done by the President until all of the nations whose consent is necessary to America's entrance into the Court have formally notified the Government of their action on the reservations. Then the President will ascertain the views of members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and others.

The extreme regret of the President that the action of the Geneva conference did not constitute more definitely an acceptance of the American proposal was voiced by the White House spokesman.

Will Stress Further Economy

While the President feels that any talk of American withdrawal is premature, it is admitted at the White House that the outcome of the project which has been a major plank in the Administration platform is in doubt.

Government economy, another plank on which the Republican Party is appealing for public support, will be continuously stressed in President Coolidge's program for the remainder of his term, it was stated.

Reports that excessive appropriations are contemplated by certain groups during the next session of Congress have come to his attention and have drawn from him the warning that all projects must be carefully scrutinized, particularly when the expenditures involved run into the millions.

Wise spending of federal funds is at the root of national prosperity, and upon it depends the solving of many other problems, it was declared by President Coolidge's spokesman.

Heavy Expenditures Voted

Congress has already authorized the expenditure of $25,000,000 a year for the next five years on public buildings; $50,000,000 has been appropriated for river and harbor improvements and other national projects involving large sums must be consdered in the light of the heavy appropriations already made, it was stated. If Congress keeps down expenditures, other problems will solve themselves, according to the President's view.

No reductions are contemplated, however, in the army and navy budgets, it was made plain at the White House. The President was represented as feeling that the military and naval establishments should be maintained at their present strength, which is considered adequate for national defense. The army has about 118,000 men at present.

There is no thought of increasing national defenses, but neither should the economy program be used as an excuse for making any considerable cut in the army and navy appropriations, the White House spokesman declared, in view of the fact that the appropriations have been cut to the lowest point consistent with national security.

SPAIN'S DEMANDS OVER TANGIER FORMULATED

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Oct. 1—There is good reason for believing the report current in Madrid concerning the Spanish demands which will be formulated when the meeting of signatories to the Algeciras treaty takes place for the revision of the Tangier statute. These include the substitution of a Spanish for the French administrator, control of the urban and rural police by a Spanish officer and the nomination of the Sultan's representative by his Khalifa at Tetuan.

There is a question as to demands meeting the approval of the most interested governments, but the opinion is freely expressed that no revision will be acceptable to the people unless provision is made for the raising of capital for public works. Notwithstanding the demobilization of a considerable number of Spanish soldiery lately on active service in Morocco, it would seem as if the security of the French frontier, one object of allied campaign, is far from assured, particularly on the west.

DR. KOO BECOMES ACTING PREMIER

PEKING, Oct. 2 (AP)—Dr. P. K. Wellington Koo, former Minister to Great Britain and to the United States, has been named acting Premier and Foreign Minister of the Peking Government.

Admiral Tu Hsi-kwei, who became Premier pro tem on the resignation of Dr. W. W. Yen on June 22, will resume his post as Minister of the Navy.

BACK BAY FENS WILL HAVE LAKE

Double Parkway to Queensberry Street Also Awaits City Council Approval

Dredging and widening of Muddy River in the Back Bay Fens to make an artificial lake adjacent to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the widening of the parkway between Queensberry Street and the Fens bridge into a double-barreled and straightened highway at a total cost of $155,000 will be proposed by Mayor Nichols next Monday to the Boston City Council. The mayor is drawing up today an order asking the Council to sanction this expenditure of funds which can be taken from the George F. Parkman fund.

Mr. Nichols explained that $55,000 of the proposed expenditure would be required to improve the parkway from Queensberry Street. Plans for the proposition have been made by Arthur F. Shurtleff, landscape architect of Boston, and approved by the mayor and the commissioners of the park department.

This year the council will be asked to approve the use of $55,000 of this total of $155,000 to the work on the parkway. Next year the rest of the money would be expended in changing the course and width of Muddy River through the Fens.

The Mayor held a conference yesterday with Mr. Shurtleff and William P. Long, deputy chairman of the board of park commissioners, when it was determined to prepare the order for the transfer of the funds necessary to the council on Monday next.

Mr. Shurtleff's plan provides not only that Muddy River shall be widened into an artificial lake covering several acres of what has been known as the "Sunken Garden" in the Fens, but many of the bends and twists in the little stream will be taken out and its course changed into more graceful wanderings, where it will emerge from the waters of the lake which will be part of it.

It was explained by Mr. Nichols that the straightening of the course will also make it a stream of more uniform width, but that everything that will be done will but add to the natural beauty of the brook and its surroundings.

The Mayor said that every effort will be made on the part of the Park Department to complete the work on the double-barreling of the parkway and the straightening of the road between the Gardner Museum and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts this year. The work of changing the conformation of Muddy River is one that must not be attempted until next spring, the Mayor added.

"Largest Shoe" for Legion Float

Brockton Delegation Taking Symbol of City's Industry to Philadelphia Session

The "largest shoe in the world" will be taken to Philadelphia to the national convention of the American Legion, Oct. 11 to 15, by the Brockton delegation which will have a huge gold-colored shoe on a float, according to an announcement today by the state Legion headquarters at the State House.

A parade will be held on Columbus Day, with the gilded shoe symbolic of the shoe industry in Brocton. Other posts will stage "stunts" and the Massachusetts state delegation of 37 will have some feature to offer. The Brockton post will also take its band, leaving by motor bus Sunday, Oct. 10.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY REPORTED IN BULGARIA

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Oct. 2—The president of the new American College, which is to be erected near Sofia on a fine 120-acre tract, has definitely fixed the location of the buildings, and has given orders for beginning the first constructive work. Every branch of the Bulgarian Government is heartily co-operating in the work. The American primary schools in Sofia have just begun the school year in the new social settlement, the first one to be started in the Balkans.

The American school for girls in the town of Lovetch have also commenced the academic year with a large attendance in two new buildings. The Bulgarian-English Association for the promotion of cordial relations, which although only recently founded, has more than 500 members, has begun its activity with the opening of the English language classes.

BOSTON TO ACT IMMEDIATELY IN TELEPHONE CASE

E. Mark Sullivan, Counsel, to Call Meeting of Cities Interested

Following a long-distance telephone conversation with M. M. Fertig, assistant corporation counsel of New York, in which Boston was pressed to hasten action before the Interstate Commerce Commission on its case against increased telephone rates, E. Mark Sullivan, special counsel for Boston, said today that he had taken steps to call an early conference with representatives of the 20 cities acting with Boston in the matter.

Mr. Sullivan said that Boston's preparation for its cases before the commission against the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, protesting against present rates for service and charging violations of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law is far advanced and that a clear idea of the issue could be presented at the intercity conference which New York asks be held at once at Boston's call with the alternative proposition that it take the initiative in case this city hesitates.

Mr. Sullivan explained that in the course of his telephone conversation the New York legal representative in urging that an early conference be called by Boston, indicated clearly that unless a move was made here, New York would take the lead, as George P. Nicholson, corporation counsel for New York, is desirous that further time be not lost, and that the representatives of all the protesting cities lay out plans for concerted action, arrange a division of the expenses and retain expert engineers and trained accountants to assist in the prosecution of the cases.

The special counsel, whose services in the case Mayor Nichols continued after Mr. Deland replaced Mr. Sullivan as corporation counsel, said that he is ready to proceed with arrangements for the conference between Boston, New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Grand Rapids, El Paso, San Diego, Seattle, Anderson, Ind., and the other cities which have expressed desire to help.

"It will be necessary for the protestants to present affidavits from engineers and accountants who confirm our contention that rates are excessive, and that the lack of competition is a contributory cause, before we can go much farther in the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission," said Mr. Sullivan.

"This was plainly stated to me in Washington several weeks ago when I was pressing the commission to arrange a date for early hearings on the rates and anti-trust proceedings which are to be presented as two distinct issues. These affidavits are required before the commission will grant the right to call for and examine the books of the American, New England and other companies which are involved in this nation-wide inquiry."

Courteous Postal Clerks Get Window Assignments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—The Post Office Department has sent out notices to all postmasters urging that they assign to "window service" only employees who, they believe, will be courteous and tactful in dealing with the public.

Postmasters are directed not only to be careful in the selection of men or women for this service, but to maintain supervision over them after they are appointed.

"If a clerk is not naturally patient and cheerful," say the instructions, "he or she should not be put on a 'window.' And any person on a window should be taken off as soon as he or she begins to show any signs of ill-temper or discourtesy. Ability to get along with the public is a quality of merit and should be considered in matters of promotion."

New Point in Oil Suit Won by Government

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 2

THE Government won another point in the naval oil lease cases when the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia dismissed a petition of E. L. Doheny, Albert E. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair attacking certain of the indictments returned here.

The District Court dismissed special appeals allowed last spring from the decision of the District Supreme Court sustaining the validity of conspiracy indictments against them in connection with the leasing of the oil reserves in California and Wyoming.

No opinion was written, the court merely granting motion of Government counsel to dismiss in accordance with the bill passed by Congress last session at the instance of Senator T. J. Walsh (D.), Montana, depriving the Court of Appeals of jurisdiction to allow special appeals in criminal cases. Attorneys for the oil men had attacked constitutionality of the act.

Canada's New Viceroy

VISCOUNT WILLINGDON

The New Governor-General of Canada, Having Passed the Retiring Governor, Baron Byng, on the High Seas a Few Days Ago, According to Custom, is Expected in Quebec today. The Prime Minister and Other Cabinet Officers, Judges and a Number of Leading Citizens of the Dominion Are Awaiting the Arrival of Lord and Lady Willingdon in Canada's Ancient Capital.

NEW PARKING RULES SPEED HEAVY TRAFFIC

One result of the campaign of the Boston Police Department against illegal parking, which has been under way since Sept. 1, is the benefit it has wrought to the express and teaming companies, according to the Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Its importance is shown by the city-wide traffic count made by the Chamber and the Boston City Planning Board, on July 1, when it was found that motor trucks and horse-drawn vehicles comprised 36 per cent of the total traffic.

CARDINALS MEET NEW YORK YANKEES

World Series of 1926 Opens in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—With some 61,000 fans looking on, the New York Yankees, champions of the American League, and the St. Louis Cardinals, champions of the National League, faced each other in the big Yankee Stadium here this afternoon in the first of a four-out-of-seven series of games for the baseball championship of the world. As neither team was defending the title, a new champion was assured to take the place of the Pittsburgh Nationals, who won the honor in 1925.

Despite the fact that World Series games have become rather common to this great city, interest seemed to keep up to that shown in previous years. Hours before the gates were thrown open and despite an overcast sky, thousands of fans formed in line to get unreserved seats which were offered to the public. The fact that two such colorful players as Ruth and Manager Hornsby were in the Yankee and Cardinal lineups respectively, together with the fact that the general public could see very little to choose between the two teams as to which would win the pennant seemed to prove a great magnet to the opening game today.

By 12:30, an hour before the game was due to start, the unreserved sections of the field were nearly filled, while the reserved sections were far from filled. When the two teams took the field for their preliminary practice, they were applauded by their sympathizers, the Yankees naturally receiving the greatest applause as they were in the midst of their friends. The Cardinals, however, were far from forgotten.

That the game was to be a battle between the two best left-handed pitchers on the teams became known early as the rival managers stated that Pennock and Sherdel would pitch for the Yankees and St. Louis, respectively.

This is the twenty-second World Series which National and American League clubs have played under the present rules and of the 21 already played the American League champions have won 12 to 9 for the Nationals.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB PROUD OF ITS CLUB HOUSE RECORD

Bulletin Tells How Beacon Street Property Was Bought and Maintained Without Assessment or Loans Outside Membership

Purchase, remodeling and maintenance by the Women's City Club of Boston of its clubhouse at 40 Beacon Street without assessment and without borrowing a dollar except from its own membership, are outstanding features of a summary of its exceptional financial policy which appears in the October Bulletin of the club.

"The Beacon Street house was first owned by a friendly group called the Beacon Hill Associates," the statement explains. "In 1919, title was yielded by these associates upon acceptance by the club of a $75,000 mortgage previously outstanding against the property, and the making of a second mortgage of $60,000 in favor of the associates, the combined sums just equaling the price paid for the property by the associates. Of this indebtedness the club has already paid off $35,000.

"The first remodeling of 40 Beacon Street involved an expenditure of $30,000, which was borrowed from members on 4 per cent notes in 1914. The last of these notes was paid by May, 1918.

"In 1920, further reconstruction, which included the service ell, required an outlay of $90,000. Of that amount, $60,000 was sought from members in 10-year notes at 5 per cent, and it was oversubscribed in nine days. This debt was discharged in May, 1925.

"The house at 5 Walnut Street has been made available through the generosity of Mrs. James J. Storrow, who bought the property, remodeled it, and rented it to the club.

"The club has invariably credited to capital account all income from initiation fees, using income from dues toward costs of operation, which are so well governed that the operating account has yielded a surplus year after year.

"Through the maintenance of its full membership quota the club is able to estimate closely its income from dues and to apportion that income through its yearly budget. Thereby, through judicious adjustment of the budgets of the various committees, an amount is set aside each year to be applied toward reducing our mortgage indebtedness.

"The establishment of 'deposit accounts' instead of 'charge accounts' maintains all transactions on a cash basis and enables the club to effect savings in all its purchases for cash or on very short credit."

Sharing Plan Gives Miners 60 P.C. of Coal's Sale Price

Monsarrat System Debated as Way Out of Ohio Wage-Scale Dispute

COLUMBUS, O. (Special Correspondence)—Proposals of the Ohio Coal Operators' Association to reopen their mines at a wage of about $5 a day instead of the $7.50 basis of the Jacksonville agreement, have focused some attention on the proposed establishment of the "60-40" or Monsarrat operating plan, whereby miners would be taken into practical partnership in regard to mine profits.

At present the Ohio mining industry practically is at a standstill, and the present outlook is that total production will be even less than the 27,564,760 tons mined last year, which was one-half the capacity of the 955 mines, says the State Department of Industrial Relations.

Some improvement in the union situation since Sept. 1, is reported by Lee Hall, president of District No. 6, United Mine Workers of America, however. He said that approximately 5000 union men had gone to work since the first of the month, and that a number of mines that had been working part-time now were on full time. These mines where union men are employed are working under the Jacksonville agreement.

Associated With Prof. Ray

Under the Monsarrat plan, so named for N. D. Monsarrat, Columbus operator, who has associated with Prof. Frank Ray, mine engineer and formerly a faculty member at Ohio State University, in sponsoring it, operators would obtain profits and pay expenses out of 40 per cent of the selling price of coal. The workman and miner would obtain their portion from the remaining 60 per cent.

It is stated that the plan has been practically put into effect in one or two places, though operators say they are hesitant to adopt it generally during the present situation.

Professor Ray, who has worked out the details of the proposed practical partnership plan, which uses a theoretical scale, based on the 1917 wage, says the method determines the portion of profits and how much money shall accrue to the miner and laboring man.

Price Fixed Quarterly

Every three months the operators would submit sworn statements of tons sold and price realized, and an average selling price of coal by the ton would be fixed. On this basis, wages would be fixed for the ensuing quarter, and the output of tons of each mine multiplied by the fixed, or average, price, would determine the yield of the mine in money—this sum to be divided 40 per cent to the operators and 60 per cent to the miners.

Originators of the theory determined that under the plan, with coal selling at $2.25 to $2.50 a ton, the minimum wage would be $7.50 during maintenance of this price. At a price of $2 to $2.25 a wage of $6 could be obtained; of $1.75 to $2, a wage of $5, etc., estimation was made.

Mr. Hall, however, contends that by the "60-40" system the miner has no protection in that the operator is enabled to go on the market and sell his coal for whatever price he deems fitting, even to the extent of undercutting competitors.

Clean Furnaces Cut Coal Costs

One-Eighth Inch Soot Raises Fuel Bill 25 Per Cent, C. H. Adams Reports

A reminder that putting furnaces in good condition is as much an element in heating economy as is cheap fuel was contained in a statement issued today, by Charles H. Adams, chairman of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

He advised that householders should see to it now before cold weather sets in that accumulations of soot are cleaned out of the flues of their heating apparatus in order that they may get maximum heat from the coal they burn this winter. Mr. Adams's report said:

"The accumulation of one-eighth of an inch of soot on heating surfaces will compel the consumption of 25 per cent more fuel and deposits of soot in flues seriously interfere with the draft, making it difficult to control the fire and causing greater fuel consumption.

"A little personal attention to the heating apparatus now will probably save from one ton to two tons of coal to the average householder and prevent possible annoyance or suffering later in the winter. The practice of fuel economy on the part of everyone will hasten the return of more reasonable prices for coal."

PAYMENT IN STOCKS OPPOSED

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Coolidge would oppose any move to have the American Government market or take over on its own account German railroad securities as part of a program for settlement of European war debts and reparations. No proposal of this kind, however, has been advanced to the White House.

Adult Education

DO ADULTS "carry on" consistent studies after school days have ended? If so, what do they study? Under what direction? To what ends? William H. Lighty, president of the National University Extension Association, will discuss these topics

in

Monday's MONITOR

Educational Page

PARTY LEADERS TAKE MEASURES TO GET VOTERS

Both Republicans and Democrats Urge Citizens to Register

OFFICES OPEN DAILY IN CITY AND WARDS

Test of Strength Is Sought by Politicians—Large Vote Is Indicated

Leaders of both parties today joined in an urgent appeal to the citizens of Massachusetts to register for the state and congressional elections Nov. 2.

Desirous that the coming ballot shall furnish a representative test of party strength, spokesmen for both Republican and Democratic nominees emphasized the obligation of all citizens to qualify, and stressed the necessity of a large vote if the winning candidates are fairly to represent the people.

To clarify the procedure which the voters may follow in registering the Boston Election Commission pointed out the following facts:

Facts to Bear in Mind

1—Registration closes on the night of Oct. 13.

2—The offices of the Election Commission in the City Hall Annex, Court Street, will be open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays.

3—From now until Oct. 13, the commissioners have made it possible for residents throughout the city to register at certain designated places in their respective wards. These offices will be open daily from 6 p. m. until 10 p. m., except Sundays and holidays.

4—The election commissioners announced that no application for registration will be received at any ward registration office unless the applicant's name appears on the printed police list of residents of April 1, 1926. In this event they must apply at the City Hall Annex.

5—Naturalized citizens must present their papers upon applying for registration or go to the central offices of the election board in the City Hall Annex.

Offices Open Oct. 1 to 7

Places for registration in each of the 22 wards which will be open at night from now till Oct. 7, inclusive, at the following locations:

Ward 1—James Otis School, Paris Street.
Ward 2—Ward room, Bunker Hill and Lexington Streets.
Ward 3—Winchell School, Blossom and Parkman Streets.
Ward 4—Charles C. Perkins School, St. Botolph Street.
Ward 5—Abraham Lincoln School, Arlington Street, corner Melrose Street.
Ward 6—Parkman School, West Broadway, between B and C Streets.
Ward 7—Shurtleff School, Dorchester Street, near West Seventh Street.
Ward 8—George T. Angell School, Hunneman Street.
Ward 9—Everett School, Northampton Street, near Tremont Street.
Ward 10—Thomas Dwight School, Smith Street, corner Phillips Street.
Ward 11—George Putnam School, Columbus Avenue.
Ward 12—Roxbury High School, Warren Street.
Ward 13—Municipal Building, Columbia Road, corner Bird Street.
Ward 14—Christopher Gibson School, Ronald Street.
Ward 15—K. of C. Club, Eaton Square, corner Church and Adams Street.
Ward 16—Harris School, Adams Street, corner Victory Road.
Ward 17—Municipal Building, Washington Street, corner Norfolk Street.
Ward 18—Phineas Bates School, Beech Street.
Ward 19—Curtis Hall, South Street, (custodian's room).
Ward 20—Longfellow School, South Street, corner Hewlett Street.
Ward 21—Washington-Allston School, Cambridge Street.
Ward 22—William Wirt Warren School, Waverly Street.

Offices Open Oct. 7-13

Places for registration in each of the 22 wards will be shifted on Oct. 7 and until Oct. 13, the final day for registration, will be located as follows:

Ward 1—Paul Jones School, Horace and Byron Streets.
Ward 2—B. F. Tweed School, Cambridge Street.
Ward 3—Municipal Building, Tyler Street, corner Oak Street.
Ward 4—Martin School, Huntington Avenue.
Ward 5—Prince School, Exeter Street, corner Newbury Street.
Ward 6—Frederic W. Lincoln School, East Broadway, near K Street.
Ward 7—William E. Russell School, Rosecliair Street.
Ward 8—Municipal Building, Dudley Street, corner Vine Street.
Ward 9—Roxbury Courthouse, Roxbury Street.
Ward 10—Lowell School, Center Street, corner Mozart Street.
Ward 11—Ward room, Minton Hall, 4 Hyde Park Avenue.
Ward 12—St. Ansgarius Episcopal Church, Elm Hill Avenue and Warren Street.
Ward 13—Edward Everett School, Pleasant Street, near Savin Hill Avenue.
Ward 14—Robert Treat Paine School, Blue Hill Avenue and Harvard Street.
Ward 15—Benjamin Cushing School, Robinson Street.
Ward 16—Ellen H. Richards School, Beaumont Street.
Ward 17—Gilbert Stuart School, Richmond Street.
Ward 18—Municipal Building, River Street.
Ward 19—Municipal Building, Washington and Ashland Streets.
Ward 20—Basement, branch public library, Center Street, near Mt. Vernon Street.
Ward 21—Brighton High School, Cambridge and Warren Streets.
Ward 22—Old Town Hall, ward room, Washington Street, near Market Street.

WATSON FACING SEVEREST TEST IN INDIANA RACE

Opponents Asking Him Pertinent Questions Concerning His Record

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2—James E. Watson is the sole "issue" in Indiana this year. Seasoned veteran that he is, his third successive campaign for the United States Senate is by far the hardest he has ever had to conduct. If he wins it, his leadership of Hoosier Republican politics will be absolute.

The campaign to defeat him is correspondingly intense.

Watson is girded for his contest, however, with as compact an organization as any American politician ever commanded. It reaches into every post office in Indiana. What is more important, it ramifies into every solitary voting precinct of the State. What is probably most significant of all is that the Watson phalanx includes every Ku Klux Klan unit between Lake Michigan and the Ohio River.

It is against this formidable array of intrenched power that the Democrats of Indiana, bulwarked by anti-Watson Republicans, are now throwing themselves.

The Rest of the Lineup

Indiana elects two United States senators this year. Watson is the Republican candidate to succeed himself for a long or full six-year term. Arthur R. Robinson is the Republican candidate to succeed himself for the short or two-year term required to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Samuel M. Ralston, Democrat, whom Robinson succeeded by appointment in 1925.

Watson is opposed by Albert Stump, Democrat, and Robinson's opponent is Evans Woollen, Democrat. Stump is a hitherto relatively unknown, but brilliant young lawyer of rare oratorical talent. Woollen is an intellectual, a banker and member of a family long distinguished in Indiana politics and finance.

Against the Republican senatorial incumbents it is admitted on all hands that the Democrats have nominated two of the strongest men who ever ran for the Senate from the State of Hendricks, Voorhees, and Marshall.

Since time immemorial a doubtful state, Indiana in 1926 unquestionably is entitled to that description. Coolidge carried it by 210,000 plurality in 1924. But two years previous, Ralston overwhelmed Hoosierdom's Demosthenes, Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, by 34,000 in a senatorial vote of more than 1,000,000.

Some Interesting Figures

The figures talked about most in Indiana just now are the results of the Republican primary from which Watson emerged victorious. An obscure young lawyer named Claris Adams, running without funds and without an organization, rolled up 127,000 votes against Watson's round 260,000. Watson's triumph of two to one was substantial. Yet today Adams' vote looms as the most ominous cloud on the Watsen horizon.

Conservative estimates are that at least 40 per cent of the Watson "protest vote" will be cast for Stump, the Senator's Democratic rival, next month. An accession of 50,000 Republican ballots in an Indiana senatorial contest, as the Ralston-Beveridge duel of 1922 showed, is more than enough to turn a close contest in the Democratic direction.

On the extent to which the anti-Watson forces attack him depends the Democratic chief hope of defeating him. The name of these foes is legion. Their leaders are men of eminent identity.

Anti-Watson Leaders

They include Harry S. New, Postmaster-General in the Coolidge cabinet; Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, formerly United States Senator; James P. Goodrich, formerly Governor of Indiana; Will H. Hays, one-time Postmaster-General and Republican National chairman, and Lew Shank, picturesque former auctioneer-mayor of Indianapolis.

For a varying number of years each and all of these good and true Hoosier Republicans have been active against Mr. Watson.

This is the first of Watson's senatorial campaigns that finds his foes massed in the desire for his overthrow, if not openly mobilized to accomplish it. At least two of them—New and Beveridge—charge Watson with responsibility for their own overthrows, and within the same year.

It was in the spring of 1922 that Watson is charged with thwarting New's ambition to obtain renomination to the Senate, and in the fall of the same year Watson is accused of being responsible for Beveridge's defeat.

That the New-Beveridge-Goodrich-Hays-Shank forces would rejoice at Watson's dethronement is an open secret.

Democratic leaders claim that the anti-Watson group is going the full limit, short of public antagonism, to defeat him. The assertion is even made that some of these Republicans are even contributing to the Democratic war chest as practical evidence of their sentiments.

Some Dissatisfied Republicans

There is a Republican element that is expected to rise up against Watson this year, namely, the Indiana farmers. Watson had their support, through the Farm Bureau Federation, in his primary contest. But the Democrats have been driving home that Watson's friendship for the farmer was a long time in manifesting itself. He has been in Congress, House and Senate for more than 30 years, but it seems, his opponents point out, cannot point to any farm legislation for which he was in any way responsible during all that long period.

Stump Seizes Opportunity

The other day, in a keynote speech, Watson said that the plight of the farmer has been growing steadily worse for 25 years. His resourceful Democratic opponent, Stump, is now asking all over the State what Watson was doing, during that quarter of a century of increasing rural distress, to remedy the farmers' troubles.

The Democratic candidate is rubbing it in before gleeful audiences that Watson only got busy for the farmer on the eve of the 1926 primary and election campaigns . . . that for 25 years Watson was asleep at the Congressional switch. Coupled with the Democratic appeal for reduction of the tariff on commodities which the farmer has to buy, these thrusts at Watson, who is making his heaviest play on the protective tariff issue, are hitting the bull's-eye in the wheat, corn and alfalfa belts.

Watson is being called upon to defend himself on still another count, that of being a "political acrobat" at Washington.

In so depicting him, they have in mind his record on Coolidge administration policies. The Senator, like G. O. P. congressional candidates far and wide, is earnestly pleading that the President must be sustained and vindicated by the re-election of a devoted Republican House and Senate. What Watson's opponents are daring him to explain is why he did not sustain and vindicate Mr. Coolidge on the World Court and farm legislation. So far Watson has not deigned to notice their questions.

???

(1) When will it be impossible to pick "the greatest" among nations? —*Editorial Page*

(2) What is a necessary factor in success? —*The Home Forum*

(3) How may modern furnishings be described as "two-faced"? —*Household Page*

(4) How will the warrior lose prestige in Japan's textbooks? —*News Section*

(5) What makes an oven "slow" and what can be done about it? —*Household Page*

(6) What does Ku Chin Tu Shu Chi Cheng signify? —*Editorial Page*

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

WOMEN'S FAIR LISTS 19 NATIONS

Foreign Displays Expected to Establish New Markets in United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Hundreds of peasants and factory workers in 18 foreign countries will profit by the results of having their products placed on display at the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries at the Astor Hotel, it was emphasized by those in charge of the foreign booths, most of whom are natives of the country they represent. Each nation has accented, in these displays, the workmanship of its individual people with successful results in encouraging American patronage in many instances, it was said.

At the Czechoslovakian booth, conducted by Prof. Sarka Hrbkova, formerly head of the department of Slavonia literature and languages at the University of Nebraska, it was declared that the exposition is furnishing an opportunity to dispose of the work of the Slovakia legionnaires who held the transsiberian railway during the war.

Czechoslovakian Display

A shipment of rose vases which they have painted has been received by Professor Hrbkova and is now being sold to aid the soldiers. Professor Hrbkova emphasized that the work of women in Czechoslovakia is not confined to brilliant potteries, but has a large place in the business world, where they hold prominent positions and in numerous instances conduct their own business establishments.

The Estonian booth, under the direction of the consul-general of Estonia, Juri Annusson, has been a corner for crowd-gathering from the start. Mr. Annusson emphasized the growth of the vocational schools in his country, in an interview explaining that much of the colorful apparel which is attracting so many American women daily to the display is typical of Estonia and yet has been modernized to have a salable appeal, by the art students in places like Tallinn, Tarty, Woru and Walga.

Schools Gain In Estonia

"A very small percentage of the people of Estonia are unemployed now," he said. "The women are occupied in art study, home economics, industry, and farming, and a few in governmental positions, where they receive practically the same salaries as men. The Nation is in a prosperous condition, due to the advance of education. About 10 per cent of employment among the peasant our people are high school graduates and one in every 200 has had a college education."

Mrs. Tuya Franck, chairman of a Finnish organization called Naisyndistys Pyrkija which, translated, has a similar meaning to "Women's Endeavor," spoke of the need for women of Finland. While she explained that the booth offers nothing for sale, it is a means of introducing the "Smyrna Knot" hand-woven rugs of Finland, which are gradually acquiring a world reputation because of a famous collection of these rugs traveling over Europe now and destined for the United States later.

LYCEUMS PLACE NEW EMPHASIS ON CITIZENSHIP

Their Programs and Those of Chautauquas Are Aid to Civic Betterment

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—"The great trend" of the lyceum and Chautauqua throughout the United States is toward better citizenship, according to Ralph Parlette of Chicago, chairman of the better citizenship committee of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association, with headquarters here.

The workers are seeing that all their legitimate efforts must ultimate in better citizenship—making better citizens, better homes, schools, churches and communities, he stated. Five thousand Chautauquas were held last summer, he announced and hundreds of winter Chautauquas and thousands of winter lyceum courses have been planned. There is more public speaking than ever before and the various conventions and luncheon clubs are using "multitudes of speakers," he continued.

"Chautauqua programs must continue to give entertainment, but the best Chautauquas and the wisest and most successful Chautauqua managers keep vital lectures and worthy music, with plays that carry a message, to the forefront," Mr. Parlette explained. "The strong inspirational lecture is first in importance, then the lectures on social, civic, educational and travel topics come next. These are popularized by adding on the programs, plays, concerts, and various wholesome entertainments to interest all ages."

The association is widely distributing a recently adopted declaration and pledge announcing which it has declared for better citizenship. Addressing hundreds of lecturers, managers, and committeemen at the twenty-fourth annual convention in Philadelphia in September were scores of leaders from outside interests who replied to three definite questions the association had asked them to discuss. These questions were: What is better citizenship? What need of better citizenship do you see in your field? and What can the lyceum and Chautauqua do to promote better citizenship?

Drafting Its Declarations

Messages upon which to base a reply to these questions were also received from executives of the federal and the state governments, from senators and representatives, mayors of big cities, leading editors, authors, ministers and others, it was recalled by Mr. Parlette.

Following analysis of the expressions received, the association has drawn up the declaration and pledges.

This states in part:

"The International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association declares its conviction that the spirit of 1776 that won us independence must be the spirit of 1926, that this independence may be preserved.

"We believe that the liberty won in battle against outside foes must be preserved by continual battle against inside forces that produce civic apathy and national decay.

"We believe that the patriotism of peace is as noble, necessary and difficult as the patriotism of war, for the inside foes never stop fighting.

Promoting Higher Standards

"We believe that material ideals of success and lowered moral standards menace today as never before the citadels of our civilization—the home, the church, the school and the government.

"Therefore, the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association pledges itself anew to the promotion of better citizenship:

"By bringing to the people lectures, plays, concerts and entertainments that recreate, inspire, teach and lead the people in maintaining better homes, better churches, better schools, better communities and better government;

"By insisting that the workers in this movement exemplify in their lives adherence to these ideals; and

"By organizing local co-operation in maintaining the lyceum and Chautauqua movement in these activities."

FLORIDA'S NEEDS ARE EMPHASIZED

Red Cross Head Declares Local Officials Have Minimized Losses

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Florida officials, from the Governor down, and real estate operators, are accused by John Barton Payne, American Red Cross chairman, of handicapping Red Cross relief plans through minimizing of losses in the Florida hurricane.

The sentiments of Mr. Payne are disclosed in a telegram to C. C. Pinckney, chairman of the Richmond, Va., Red Cross chapter in which he discussed the financial needs of the situation.

"The poor people who suffered are regarded as of less consequence than the hotel and tourist business in Florida," the telegram said. "The Red Cross feels bound to go forward and do the job just the same, and everyone should help.

"Our officials on the ground report the greatest need since the San Francisco disaster with 5000 homes destroyed and 18,000 families impoverished. Red Cross assistance is given only on basis of actual need, not losses."

The message was sent in reply to an inquiry received from Mr. Pinckney which read, in part, as follows: "City of Richmond believing that Miami and surrounding country had suffered greatly voted $10,000 to the stricken area, the check being mailed by our Mayor this (Thursday) to Mayor Romfh of Miami and Fieser of Red Cross.

"Tonight our mayor showed me a printed circular letter signed by Mayor Romfh under date Sept. 24, saying Romfh was convinced a very exaggerated idea of Miami real conditions has been created; that there had been a hurricane and some cheaply constructed houses blown down and some houseboats lost. The damage not so great that Miami would not be open to welcome visitors as usual this winter."

SUBMARINE CONTRACT STANDS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, has confirmed an award made Aug. 11 to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for construction of electric motors and other electric equipment for fleet submarines V-5 and V-6, under construction at the New York and Mare Island navy yards. The company's bid of $294,775, although the lowest received, was protested by competitors.

BRITISH BECOME INDEPENDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

exports in a year. The German coal syndicate has not done 25,000,000 tons in any post-war year.

Britain Beats Germany

"Per man employed and per ton of coal raised, the British coal trade pays wages 50 per cent higher than the German coal trade affords, and still it beats Germany in the world market. The so-called reorganization, or trustification or unification of the British mining industry would be bound to fail.

"It would mean cumbersome red tape methods, it would destroy personal company initiative and interest, it would penalize the most progressive concerns in order to subsidize the least progressive, and stagnation or retrogression would result.

"The unification of British railways under a group scheme has not made British traders contented. The unification in a competitive and unsheltered trade like coal would prove far more derisory. The gigantic fleet of American ships under the single control of the United States Shipping Board has been a colossal failure. Turning to the current moves for an international steel syndicate, what do we find? Many misconceptions and contradictions.

Competition Is a Bogey

"It is stated that if the continental European steel-makers succeed in forming the proposed comprehensive combine and we neglect to join, we shall be crushed between the upper millstone of American competition and the nether millstone of continental competition. It has just been noted that American trustified competition is little more than a bogey.

"If the suggested France-German-Belge-Luxemburg iron pact does really materialize, the selling prices will be advanced and the competition against our products will be less and not more keen. It is stated that the pact is needed because productive capacity has outgrown consumptive requirements. Nothing can be more calculated to curtail demands than an increase of selling prices. In any case the American steel makers will not come into the combine. If they were so disposed the law would not permit them. With all the European iron and steel makers in a ring regulating the output and increasing prices, American competition might then become a serious proposition and we on this side might lose heavily.

"It is contended that we would do better to share the trade than to compete for it. That means two things. It means artificially high prices and a further reduction in the world's purchases of steel—in other words more unemployment, and it means that the British industry will become a mere unit of the international combine which would allocate undue proportions of available business to foreign nations.

"We have only to turn to the history of the old International Steel Rail Syndicate for proof of this. Before that combine was formed we exported more rails than all the competitors put together. That was proper. We made the best rails and we had the best shipping facilities. We had the most colonies requiring rails. We had the most capital invested in foreign railways. We had a greater economic need of big trade in manufacturing exports to balance food imports.

"Instead of taking measures to enable ourselves to continue to hold the leading position, we joined the syndicate—a trade-sharing scheme. We very quickly fell from a long-leading first place to a poor third position in steel rail exports. Our people were outvoted. Our peculiar needs and rights were ignored. Voting power, bounties and subsidies, tariffs and all other possible means were used to dislodge British trade from its premier position.

"It would be just the same if we joined in the more general steel products syndicate. We should find ourselves as effectually beaten in trade generally as we were beaten in the single product of steel rails before the war. What British industry cannot secure by purely British efforts it will never obtain as a unit of an international syndicate or trust."

White House Not Moved by European Combine

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—President Coolidge does not believe that American industry is menaced by the recently formed European combines of steel, potash and other industries, it was stated on his behalf at the White House. The recently announced merger of Western European steel interests, formed for the purpose of enlarging world markets for European industry, will have no effect on the prosperous steel industry in the United States, and is not expected to cut down either its foreign or domestic markets to an appreciable degree, according to reports received at the White House.

The move of steel producers of western Europe to combine forces goes one step further than the Franco-German potash merger. The growth of the Cartel system in European industry, breaking over national lines in the attempt to eliminate competition from foreign markets, is dangerous to American interests only when it involves absolute monopoly of an industrial product, it was recently stated at the Department of Commerce. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has been closely observing the growth of this system in Europe. So long as the United States can develop its own potential resources, as in potash, it will be independent of the foreign industrial combinations and its hold on world markets is believed to be so secure that it has nothing to bear from competition here.

The United States had adequate protection against any attempt of these European cartels to dump their products on the American market at prices below cost in the tariff law, it is pointed out. If the flexible tariff provision does not prove sufficient to keep out large quantities of competitive steel and other products, the Treasury could issue an embargo against imports. This was pointed out by Alfred P. Dennis of the United States Tariff Commission, author of "The Romance of World Trade."

Germany supplied over 150,000 tons of the total 785,850 tons of steel imported into the United States during the first six months of 1926, according to Government statistics.

OLD PAPER CELEBRATES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP)—The New Haven Journal-Courier yesterday celebrated its one hundred and sixtieth anniversary, and in honor of the event issued a special edition of 120 pages. The edition goes back 160 years, historically, giving an elaborate description of the birth and growth of the city of New Haven and its many institutions and activities.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual business meeting of the Boston Square and Compass Club, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in Medford Theater, 3:30.

Dedication of Winchester World War Memorial, Winchester High School grounds, 3.

Lecture, "Wood Cuts," by Anna C. Hoyt, Museum of Fine Arts, 3.

Address, "What Is a Religious Life?" by John Haynes Holmes, Community Church of Boston, Symphony Hall, 10:45.

Social, musical, Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch, 4:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 1 to 4.

Exhibition of Frank Benson's water colors, Fogg Museum, Harvard, 12 to 5.

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SPAIN TO LIFT THE CENSORSHIP

Free Discussion to Be Allowed in Formation of a New Parliament

By Special Cable

MADRID, Oct. 2—Primo de Rivera, in a statement to the editor of La Nacion, concerning the forthcoming Constituent Assembly, is quoted as saying that while it will be only of a provisional character he expects it will help solve the problems of national reconstruction and re-establishment of the economic balance in Spain.

The press censorship will be temporarily suspended and free criticism permitted in public discussion of the best means and measures in the formation of a Permanent Parliament. The Canovas constitution of 1876, which Primo de Rivera says proved a political setback for Spain, ending freedom of the press, universal suffrage and jury trials, which established Roman Catholicism as the exclusive religion of the State, is slated for debate and possible revision.

Whether these reforms be truly democratic or tend to limit still more the liberties which the Spanish people enjoyed under the old Constitution, is problematical, according to the Dictator. The General says numerous important ameliorations and praiseworthy innovations will be introduced with the Directorate's sanction, with a view to giving Spain a Constitution consistent with the ideals of the Patriotic Union Movement, of which Primo de Rivera was the originator and sponsor, and upon acceptance of which he will retire from politics.

REICH TO TACKLE LABOR PROBLEMS

Employers' and Workers' Co-operation Is Urged

By Wireless

BERLIN, Oct. 2—The co-operation of employers and employees and of the bourgeoisie and Labor parties is once more urged by Herr Silverberg, one of the leading German Industrialists at a meeting of Industrialists in Düsseldorf. He was supported by Herr Duisberg, president of the Federal Society of German Industry and by Herr Reusch, another leading industrialist, who declared that Germany could not be governed without the Labor Party. The fact that the relations of employers and workmen are being tackled now by German industrialists is regarded here as a direct outcome of the conclusion of the steel pact.

Hitherto German industry has been too occupied with problems relating to reconstruction and competition as to be able to devote much time to labor problems. Thus as Herr Vögler, one of the most prominent industrialists recently said, a gulf was formed between employers and workmen.

Now a period of relaxation has begun, it is pointed out, and industry has leisure to investigate this burning problem. It was interesting to note in the course of the debate that Herr Reusch expressed the opinion that American methods of mass production could not be transferred with success to Germany.

SPANISH BORDER UNDER CLOSE WATCH

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, France, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Spanish border has again been placed under close watch from the Spanish side, leading to reports here of important happenings. Any new developments, however, must have been sudden, for the King and Queen yesterday remained undisturbed at their lodge at Ciboure (France), in the Pyrenees.

CERBERE, France, Oct. 2 (AP)—Passengers arriving here from Madrid and other points report that calm prevails in Spain, despite rumors of a new revolt, this time on the part of the cavalry, against the Premier, Primo de Rivera. Border officials profess entire ignorance of any trouble.

CHINESE SEEK AN ARMISTICE

Southern Delegations Said to Be Arriving at Gen. Sun's Headquarters

PEKING, Oct. 2 (AP)—Southern peace delegations are said to be arriving at Gen. Sun Chuan-fang's headquarters for the purpose of arranging an armistice.

Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, ruler of the five eastern provinces of China, declared war against the Canton "Red" Government early last month with the announced purpose of expelling the Cantonese troops who had invaded his territory. He entered on the side of Marshals Chang Tsu-lin and Wu Pei-fu, who were already engaged in a struggle with the Cantonese.

Peking dispatches last Monday said Sun had recaptured the city of Nanchang, taking 5000 prisoners. This was the first major defeat suffered by the Cantonese since the beginning of their invasion of the north.

Steamer Commandeered

PEKING, Oct. 2 (AP)—A message from Hankow says General Yang Sen's troops at Kweichowfu, on the Yangtze River, commandeered the American steamer Ileng and compelled her to transport soldiers to a point near Ichang.

(The Ilang does not appear in available shipping registers. It was the seizure of two British vessels by Yang Sen's forces which caused the recent international incident at Wanhsien, with both British and Chinese casualties.)

Boycott to End Oct. 10

CANTON, China, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Foreign Affairs Minister of the Canton Government states in newspaper interviews that the boycott which has been in force against foreign shiping for more than a year positively will end by Oct. 10 at the latest. Foreign opinion in China is reticent as to the probability of the boycott being terminated by that date. The Government is undertaking to guarantee strikers work or food.

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home

SEVERAL hundred thousand dollars more than is now in the treasury will be required to complete and equip the building of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, now in course of erection where once stood the home of our revered Leader in Concord, New Hampshire. Contributions to this building fund from organizations and individuals have, up to date, been generous and adequate. The building is now up to the top floor, and almost ready to receive the roof, and has reached the point where the cost of construction is at the high mark, and will continue there to a degree until next May or June. We confidently expect that the announcement we are making that more is needed to finish that which has been so well begun is all that will be required to start the stream of generous giving again flowing from the wellsprings of supply. There never has been a time when a worthy undertaking sponsored by The Mother Church has been halted for lack of necessary funds, and we believe that the building of our Pleasant View Home will be another notable demonstration of the prompt and loving generosity of our people.

As the building stands today, it clearly presents the qualities its designers have desired—that is, dignity without severity, homelikeness without luxury, and beauty without extravagance. The main building will have accommodations for 150 people,—a dining room with a maximum capacity of 200 seats, with light and air on three sides; a hall for Sunday and Wednesday services, lectures, music, and appropriate entertainments, with a seating capacity of approximately 200; large living room, library, and several sun parlors. It is expected to be open for occupancy in the early part of next summer, and application blanks will be ready to send on request about Jan. 1, next.

That our Home will meet the heartfelt need of many worthy elderly ones whose present surroundings are uncongenial and obstructive to right activity, is to be seen in the large number of letters already received from those who hope to live under its roof. It will be a place where right living in Christian Science can be exemplified, where activity should prevail physically and mentally, and where loving incentive to higher thinking and greater achievement will abound. An opportunity will be given to prove what Christian Science is doing for humanity in meeting and mastering the needless limitations erroneously associated with advancing years; and here may be demonstrated our Leader's words (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 246), "Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness."

The Directors will indeed be glad to pass the word to the field when no more money is needed for the Pleasant View Home, and we confidently believe that the date is not far ahead in the calendar of The Mother Church history.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FINNISH PRESIDENT TO VISIT NORWAY

By Special Cable

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 2—President Relander of Finland will arrive here Tuesday on a three days' official visit, accompanied by the Foreign and Agricultural Ministers, the commander of the army and five other prominent Finnish officials. The President and his suite will be guests at the royal castle.

For the first time the President of liberated Finland is visiting Norway officially, and the town is to be embellished during royal visits. At a gala performance in the National Theater the "Merchant of Venice" will be performed. The President will visit the agricultural college at Aas, where he was once a student.

CABLE SECTION COMPLETED

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (AP)—The cableship Neptune today reached Fayal Island, in the Azores, completing the Emden-Fayal stretch of the new high-speed cable from Germany to New York. The two ends will be connected about Oct. 16. The cable will be operated by the German Atlantic Telegraph Company in conjunction with the Western Union and Commercial Cable interests.

BUYING OF FRENCH COINS

PARIS, Oct. 2—Bank of France statement showed outlay of 6,769,000 paper francs for the purchase of gold and silver coins under the law of Aug. 9.

BRITISH SUMMER TIME ENDS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 2—The Home Office has notified that all clocks in Great Britain be put back one hour tonight with the ending of summer time.

DEVONSHIRE ESTATES ARE INCORPORATED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 2—The Duke of Devonshire has turned his family estates into a limited liability company. He is the seventh duke to take this action, which under British law reduces the burden of taxation borne by the big estates. Other British notables who have done the same include the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Zetland, the Marquis of Northampton, Earl Leven and Melville, Earl Darnley, Lord Methuen, the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Moray, Lord Dalmeny, Earl Berkeley, the Earl of Portsmouth, Viscount Ullswater, Viscount Novar, Lord Leconfield, Lord Howard de Walden, Viscount Wimborne and Lord Saltoun.

Suggestions have been made by the British Labor party for changing the law to prevent such an arrangement but the Government has not taken this matter up so far.

Englewood, N. J.
Special Correspondence

AFTER reading one or two reports of ill-treatment of Americans in France, the writer, who had the opportunity this summer to get in very close contact with the French people, would like to bear opposite testimony.

We were motoring along toward Pau, in the Pyrenees, at 11 o'clock, one starlit night, when suddenly we ran out of gasoline. We had had a long day in the Pyrenees, over the Tourmalet Pass, up to the Cirque de Gavarnie and to Lourdes, with its Sunday crowds accounting somewhat for the lateness of the hour.

As we came to a stop we had just overtaken a man and woman on bicycles going, as we were, in the direction of Pau. We inquired if there were a gasoline station near, whereupon the man replied that there was gasoline about a kilometer ahead, adding that he would go and fetch us some, if we would wait. We accepted his kind offer, with some amusement at his words, "if we would wait."

In about 15 minutes he came back with the report that there was none to be had at that point, but that two kilometers back he knew that he could get some. This he said he would do as quickly as possible, repeating the words, "if we would wait." His wife had gone on to Pau without him. The road was very lonely just at this point, with very little passing at this late hour, so we seemed dependent upon his kindness and with much gratitude settled ourselves under the stars to wait.

After a little, an automobile came up from behind, pulled over toward us and stopped. My husband asked the driver if he had any gasoline. Almost simultaneously, it seemed to me, the driver produced a can from the tonneau. The idea became fixed in my thought that he had been sent by the man on the bicycle, for why should a man be traveling about at that hour of night with a loose can of gasoline unless he had been sent?

Such, however, was not the case. He assisted us with some difficulty to pour the contents into our tank without a funnel, and then was lost in the night. The question arose, what about the man on the bicycle? We knew that he would not come back empty-handed, even if it took him all night, and had we not accepted his offer on condition that we would wait? So wait we did.

In about a half-hour we saw in the distance the swaying of the little Japanese lantern that many bicyclists carry at night. In another few minutes we heard the ringing of a bicycle bell and the man dismounted, breathless but triumphant, with a can of gasoline in his hand. In his haste he had fallen and spilled a little.

In order to make it more secure, he had made his handkerchief into a handle, which he hastily proceeded to cut loose with his knife. The remaining contents were poured into our tank, we never disclosing the secret of the previous can. With the man and his bicycle safely on board, we quickly covered the eight miles to Pau. As we bade him good night we were sympathetic with his fall, the destruction of his handkerchief, his wife's lonely ride home at midnight.

His words were: "But, madame, it is such a pleasure to be of service." Alas! we had only a "scrap of paper," which we tucked into his hand in spite of his protests, as a measure of our gratitude for such "treatment of Americans."

COLOR BAR CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN AFRICA

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Oct. 2—The Rev. C. F. Andrews has sailed for South Africa in connection with a round-table conference on the color question in Cape Town for December. Interviewed, he declared that he went out with far greater confidence than he dared believe possible earlier in the year.

A desire for a friendly settlement was now apparent on both sides and his hopes were being considerably raised by the official statement which the South African deputation had made to the press on landing in Bombay. No desire whatever existed in South Africa, they said, to place the stigma of inferiority on the Indian people as a race.

COMPREHENSIVE ROAD PROGRAM DECLARED TO BE EUROPE'S NEED

American Delegates to Highway Congress Warn Officials to Prepare "for the Coming Traffic Load"

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 2—Europe will be faced by a great development in highway transportation in the next few years, comparable to that experienced in the United States during the last decade, but lacks a comprehensive road-building program to meet it, in the opinion of the American delegation to the International Road Congress at Milan. After the Congress closed, the members of the delegation made a 4500-mile trip over Europe, investigating highway construction.

"The European idea of the automobile seems fundamentally opposed to the American," said Thomas Macdonald, chief of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. "We conceive the automobile as a unit of transportation which has been an important factor in the development of American prosperity. Europe still regards it as something of a rich man's plaything. In consequence, too much money is going to the construction of important roads and not enough to the building of a comprehensive system. We believe in keeping all roads open to the best of our ability, postponing permanent construction until financially possible. Europe wants permanent construction from the start.

"On our trip we saw signs of highway transportation facing development the same as it has in America. Everywhere we went we warned highway officials to prepare for the coming traffic load."

The American engineers were not impressed by the famous Roman roads. The American motorist would never endure the Appian Way, in the opinion of John Mackall, of Maryland's Highway Department. He declared that it was too narrow, rough and dusty.

"It may be four feet thick, but we have better motor roads only four inches thick," said Paul Sargent of Maine.

The American delegates consider European automobile taxation exorbitant. They declared that the average annual tax per car in the countries visited about $300, which would buy a cheap American car. An attempt is being made to take the International Road Congress to Washington for its next meeting in three years' time. Congress is to be asked to pass a resolution inviting the members to hold their meeting in America. The delegates would be taken on a tour of the United States following the sessions.

The American delegation left for London today. It will sail for home on Oct. 12.

BRITISH GUINEA DEVELOPED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct 2—The British Government has appointed R. Roy Wilson, Conservative member of Parliament for Lichfield and Henry Snell, Labor member for Woolwich to visit British Guinea this month and to advise on the measures to be taken to promote the economic development of the colony.

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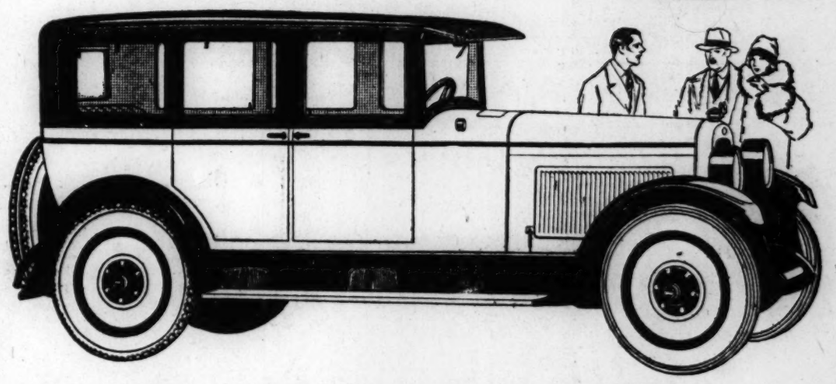

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Salem—Lewis & Dow Motor Co., 102 Lafayette St.
Somerville—Somerville Nash Co., 9 Union Sq.
South Boston—Charles B. Dailey, 464 Broadway.
Waltham—Earl O. Maxwell, 60 Adams St.
Watertown—Everett Bros., Inc., 75 North Beacon St.
Wellesley—Wellesley-Nash Co., 94 Washington St.
Winchester—Kimball & Earl Sales Co., Inc., 526-528 Main Street.

YALE RANKING SCHOLARS NAMED

John Rockefeller Prentice, Working His Way, Again Winner of Place

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP)—John Rockefeller Prentice of New York City, grandson of John D. Rockefeller, who, by working as a night telephone operator is earning money to pay his own way through Yale, aagin has won a place among the ranking scholars at the university.

For his orations in the classification of junior appointments Mr. Prentice's general average was 90 or above, placing him among the scholars of the first rank. He is ranked as a scholar of the second class in the studies of the sophomore year, having gained a general average between 85 and 89.

A year ago Mr. Prentice was awarded a scholarship at Yale by reason of his high scholastic standing and the fact that he is working his way through college.

Alfred M. Bingham, son of Hiram Bingham, United States Senator, is a scholar of the first rank in the junior year, class of 1927, having gained the general average of 90 or above.

Charles Tiffany Bingham, another son of Senator Bingham, has won honors for his orations in the classification of junior appointments, class of 1928. His general average in this connection is between 80 and 84.

Benjamin Brewster of New York gained a double honor in the list of ranking scholars. He is a scholar of the first rank for the second time, freshman year, his average being between 90 and 100 as a scholar of the first rank in English, biology, and French.

Philip W. Bunnell of Scranton Pa., captain of the Yale varsity football team, is awarded the Francis Gordon Brown scholarship at Yale College.

CAMPAIGN TO PLACE VETERANS ANNOUNCED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special)—The United Veterans Council, representing the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, United Spanish War Veterans Association and the 104th Infantry Veterans Association, started a campaign yesterday to place every former service man in the city, now without employment, in a position by Thanksgiving Day. Civic and social organizations have been enlisted in the work.

All employers having vacancies in their forces where a former service man can be used have been asked to co-operate by listing their needs with Col. George A. Roberts, soldiers' relief commissioner. The united organizations will also attempt to place in positions all dependents of former service men.

FACTORY BUILDINGS FILLED IN HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence)—During the past two years the shoe manufactory space in this city has been rapidly absorbed, and the spectacle of empty buildings and unused floor space practically has departed. The modern cement factories on Essex Street, which were but sparsely occupied a few years ago, are now filled, as well as the Essex Associates and the Shoe and Leather Associates' Buildings.

With more than a million square feet of floor space available two seasons ago, there is now no considerable amount of space untenanted with the exception of the J. H. Winchell factory. The shoe manufacturing and business of the allied trades has shifted location during the past few years, moving from the River Street section near the center of activities. On portions of River Street mercantile and warehouse business activities have replaced the former shoe factories and similar kinds of manufacturing.

SCHOOL TREATS ART IN SELLING

Special Course to Be Offered Retailers to Aid Merchandising

Marking a new development in the field of art training, a special retail trade course is to be offered by the Massachusetts School of Art for 1926-1927. This course aims to instruct those engaged in retail trade in the artistic merit, or color, design and style involved in their merchandise as an aid in presenting and selling it.

Royal Bailey Farnum, principal of the Massachusetts School of Art, expressed the view that every large department store in the United States will sooner or later give courses in color and design to these forces. Eventually, he says, there will be style experts in all merchandising establishments to pass upon all goods.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has already broken ground in this new direction of art training through its education department, but it remained for Boston and the Massachusetts School of Art to initiate an organized plan for the requisite training to develop store executives equipped to handle adequately the problem of art instruction for employees of retail stores. This has been made possible through the interest and co-operation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Trade Board.

The course is open to seniors and graduates of the school wishing to enter what is practically an undeveloped opportunity for art education work. Candidates must have initiative, tact, patience, and a practical point of view toward the machine, mass production and merchandising. Mr. Farnum states, but above all, they must have a "style sense" and the ability to translate the fundamental laws of color, line and design into concrete workable terms.

The course outlined provides for lecture courses in the school and in the stores, for studio practice, and for half-time laboratory work in the stores during the latter half of the school year, students going into the store for selling experience for two weeks and then returning to the school for two weeks, during a period of 20 weeks. As it is entirely new in the history of art training, the course as at present planned is subject to change throughout the year. But five students will be accepted in the course this year.

POTATO PICKERS POUR INTO MAINE

Canadian Workers Solving Problem Faced by the Aroostook Farmers

VAN BUREN, Me., Oct. 2 (AP)—Immigration officers here and at other points along the border have been receiving a stream of workers from Canada seeking admission to the United States to obtain employment in the potato fields of Aroostook County. Apprehension of Maine farmers that they would be faced by a shortage of labor in digging their crops this year have been set at rest and it now appears that there will be no lack of help for the potato harvest.

Under a ruling of the United States Department of Labor, potato pickers from Canada are permitted to enter the United States for a period of 30 days on payment of a head tax of $8, which is refunded to them when they leave the country after the potato season has ended.

Because of the lack of sufficient labor in northern Maine, the farmers have been dependent largely on Canadian help in digging the potato crop each fall. This year it has been reported that aliens would not be admitted and farmers were alarmed lest there be a labor shortage until the Aroostook County Farm Bureau received assurance from Washington that Canadians would be admitted for a 30-day period to assist in harvesting the crop as formerly.

The potato pickers from Canada are carefully checked in and out of the country by the immigration officers along the border, and the farmers who employ them co-operate in seeing that they return to Canada at the close of the season.

In the towns across the Canadian border are many workers eager for the chance to get employment in the Maine potato fields now that the harvest season in the Canadian provinces is over. They are generally paid at the rate of 8 cents a barrel and board.

Concerts in October

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 3, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Beniamino Gigli, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 8, and Saturday evening, Oct. 9, in Symphony Hall, the first pair of concerts of the forty-sixth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the third under Serge Koussevitzky as conductor. The program includes Weber's Overture to "Der Freischütz," Beethoven's Third Symphony, the Suite from Prokofieff's Ballet, "Chout" (first time in Boston) and Debussy's Nocturnes, "Clouds" and "Festivals."

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 10, in Symphony Hall, the first Boston concert by the Elman String Quartet, Mischa Elman, first violin, Edwin Bachmann, second violin, William Schubert, viola, and Horace Britt, cello. The program includes Haydn's Quartet in D minor, Beethoven's op. 74 and Tchaikovsky's op. 30.

Monday evening, Oct. 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Glasgow Orpheus Choir, Hugh S. Roberton, conductor, opening the Wetterlow series.

On the same evening at the Boston Opera House, the San Carlo Grand Opera Company opens a two weeks engagement with "Traviata." The remainder of the repertory:

Tuesday matinée, Oct. 12....."Aida"
Tuesday evening, Oct. 12....."Carmen"
Wednesday evening, Oct. 13..."Bohème"
Thursday evening, Oct. 14..."Rigoletto"
Friday eve., Oct. 15."Forza del Destino"
Saturday matinée, Oct. 16..."Butterfly"
Saturday evening, Oct. 16."Il Trovatore"
Monday Oct. 18....."Faust"
Tuesday, Oct. 19....."Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci"
Wednesday matinée, Oct. 20..."Martha"
Wednesday evening, Oct. 20....."Tosca"
Thursday, Oct. 21....."La Gioconda"
Friday, Oct. 22..."Lucia de Lammermoor"
Saurday matinée, Oct. 23....."Carmen"
Saturday evening, Oct. 23....."Aida"

Thursday evening, Oct. 14, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Ursula Greville, English soprano.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 15, and Saturday evening, Oct. 16, in Symphony Hall, the second pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16, in Jordan Hall, a recital by George Liebling, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17, in Symphony Hall, a recital by John McCormack.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Reginald Boardman, pianist.

Thursday evening, Oct. 21, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem Mengelberg, conductor. The program includes Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Hanson's "Pan and the Priest," three movements of Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust" and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Willard Amison, tenor.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 22, and Saturday evening, Oct. 23, in Symphony Hall, the third pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Oct. 23, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the New York String Quartet, with Mme. Ethel Leginska as assisting pianist in Schumann's Quintet in E flat major. The other items will be Haydn's Quartet in G minor and Beethoven's in F minor, op. 95.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24, in Mechanics' Hall, the first concert of the newly organized Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, with Ethel Leginska as conductor, and as soloist in Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia for pianoforte and orchestra. The other numbers will be Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Peterka's "Triumph of Life," a "rhapsodical prelude," op. 8 (first time in America), and Wagner's Overture to "Tannhäuser."

On the same afternoon, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Rosa Ponselle, dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan Opera.

Sunday evening, Oct. 24, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Russian Symphonic Choir, Basile Kibalchich, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Dorothy George, mezzo-soprano.

Thursday evening, Oct. 28, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Harrison Potter, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 29, and Saturday evening, Oct. 30, in Symphony Hall, the fourth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the English Singers, with a program featuring Elizabethan part songs.

On the same afternoon, in Mechanics Hall, the second concert by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Ethel Leginska, conductor.

Sunday evening, Oct. 31, in the Copley Theater, a concert of Negro spirituals by J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon.

Boston Art Notes

The autumn exhibiting season begins at the Casson galleries with a show of the etchings by Malcolm Osborne. There is always a good show of prints to be anticipated at Casson's and this is no exception. Mr. Osborne is an Englishman, A. R. A. and R. E., who carries on in his work the best that is in the tradition of etching.

There is a broad range of subject matter with landscape, old architecture of little towns, arched effects contributing. The possibilities are endless for the one who has the imagination and insight. The etcher carries his art everywhere. One begins to know something of the ease with which he finds material by the breadth of scope presented in his work. Mr. Osborne sees many, many things in a variety of ways. There are somber moments and active ones, moments when he is introspective, and moments when he glides over the expansive landscape with a feeling of luxurious freedom. The needle adapts itself to the mood, now it is used cautiously with care and thoughtfulness, now it is fluent, carefree, connoting ease and freedom.

The artist employs drypoint in the moments when he would infuse an impressive quiet and thoughtfulness upon the scene. He appreciates the Rembrandtesque effects for many of the prints are enveloped in areas of light and darkness that are dramatic. In portraiture he is at his best in a magnificent etching, "My Mother." Here there is fluency and reserve, quiet and serenity, profound and penetrating feeling for the sweetness and beauty of a personality with which the artist is well familiar. Other prints of his that will attract the eye at once are: "The Old Quarry," "Tower Bridge," "Trekkers, Salonica." The exhibit continues until Oct. 9.

The exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association of Gloucester closed its summer season after a successful year. It is the custom each year to present to each patron member of the association an etching by an artist member. This year A. Conway Peyton has been chosen to make the print.

CELOTEX STOCK DIVIDEND

A stock dividend of 100 per cent has been declared by the Celotex Company on the common stock. The date of payment will be announced later.

Excel in Examinations at Smith

Left to Right—Miss Marjorie Lawson of East Orange, N. J., and Miss Susy Albright of Buffalo, N. Y.

FRESHMAN PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Smith College Girls Receive Examination Awards

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special)—The winners of the freshman entrance examination prizes of $200 have been announced at Smith College by Dr. William Allan Neilson, president. The best examinations under the old plan were passed by Miss Susy Albright of Buffalo, N. Y., who was prepared in the Franklin School, Buffalo, and in Miss Hall's School, Pittsfield, Mass. Miss Albright is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Albright of Buffalo, and a member of the family which gave Albright House to Smith College. Mrs. Albright is a graduate of Smith and a former alumnæ trustee of the college.

The best examinations under the new plan were passed by Miss Marjorie Lawson of East Orange, N. J., who prepared for college at the East Orange High School.

Honorable mention for examinations under the new plan was awarded to Miss Alleen Kelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kelly of Cleveland, O., who prepared at the Laurel School in Cleveland.

The names of 11 Massachusetts girls are among those on the honor list of the class of 1929. They are Mary Arnott, Fitchburg; Margaret Dunne, Fall River; Marjorie Fales, West Newton; Marian Giles, Barbara Simison, Lalia Simison, Northampton; Margaret Palfrey, Althea Payson, Mary Roblin, Brookline; Elin Teir, Gardner; Julia Wall, North Adams.

This list is composed of the names of the 50 students in the present sophomore class, who achieved an average of B or over in their work last year.

LINER AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

What may be one of the fastest transatlantic passages of the White Star Line steamship Cedric will be completed when the vessel arrives in Boston next Sunday from Queenstown and Liverpool, according to a wireless message from the Cedric who at 7:30 this morning reported her position as 700 miles east of the lightship and far ahead of schedule, officials of the local office announced today. The liner is bringing 40 first class, 68 second class, and 171 third-class passengers who will debark at Boston, and about 300 who will continue the passage to New York.

CHAMBER LISTS NOTED SPEAKERS

Assembly Luncheon Program Includes Leaders in Many Activities

Plans for the resumption of the noon assembly luncheons of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, held semi-monthly during the fall, winter and spring, were announced today by the committee on meetings and assemblies of the chamber. The fall series is scheduled to start Oct. 14 and end Jan. 6.

Held in the main dining room of the chamber building, the luncheons attract an average of 500 business men each time, with a prominent speaker giving a 45-minute address on some timely topic. Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor of the Chicago Tribune, opens the series Oct. 14, taking the subject, "What is a Newspaper?"

Anthony H. G. Fokker, of airplane fame, and designer of airplanes used in the Boston-New York airmail service, will discuss the future of commercial aviation before the chamber on Oct. 28. Armistice Day, Nov. 11, will bring to the chamber Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, who will talk on "Eight Years After," referring to the signing of the armistice in 1918, and world events since then.

Elmer T. Stevens, chairman of the committee on street traffic of the Chicago Association of Commerce, will speak at the Chamber Nov. 18. He is recognized as an expert in traffic problems and is a member of a commission appointed by Herbert Hoover to study zoning and street traffic of the Nation. A. W. Shaw, publisher of the magazine, System, will be the speaker Dec. 2.

Richard Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Italy, will be the speaker on Dec. 16, telling chamber members some details of the investigations of the crime commission headed by F. Truble Davidson, now Assistant Secretary of War.

O. H. Cheney, vice-president of the American Exchange-Pacific National Bank, will talk of credit and installment buying at the chamber, Dec. 30.

E. F. Albee, head of the Keith-Albee Circuit, will bring the series to a close Jan. 6, with a talk on "The Business of Entertaining Millions."

MEDFORD DE MOLAY PLANS INSTALLATION

Medford Chapter, Order of De Molay for Boys, will hold a public installation of officers next Friday evening, in the Masonic Building, Medford Square. The Crusader Chapter, Dorchester, will perform the ritual. Carl G. Sproul will succeed Sidney C. Palmer as Master Councilor. Other new officers follow: Senior Councilor, Arthur L. Spofford; Junior Councilor, Ralph MacKay; Senior Deacon, William D. Tamberg; Junior Deacon, Ralph E. Noble; Senior Steward, Ernest L. Marshall; Junior Steward, William A. Ryan; Marshal, William G. Scott; Chaplain, Francis L. Archibald; Standard Bearer, Walter E. Richardson; Almoner, Kenneth N. S. Ferguson; Sentinel, Lawrence C. Woodbury; Preceptors, William P. Mitchell, Richard D. Kimball, Robert Loveland, William J. Mallion, Edward N. Harris, J. Stanley McKee, Neil A. Elder, and John A. Richer Jr.

PETER F. TAGUE SPENT $1279.50 ON PRIMARY

Costs of $1279.50 for an unsuccessful contest for nomination as national Representative were filed yesterday afternoon at the office of the Secretary of State at the State House, by Peter F. Tague of Charlestown, formerly Representative.

Frederick W. Dallinger, national Representative, reported that "nothing has been contributed, expended or promised by me."

Daniel England of Pittsfield, Democratic nominee for state treasurer, reported that he spent nothing. Frank H. Ross of Fitchburg, national Representative reported he had expended $190.32.

GIRL SCOUTS LIST CEDAR HILL EVENTS

The fall season at Cedar Hill, Waltham, the Girl Scout estate, started this afternoon, Saturday, Oct. 2, with a full program of games, singing, and other Scout activities. Under a new system put into effect this fall, local councils of the Girl Scout movement will have charge of successive Saturday afternoons at Cedar Hill, with the responsibility of carrying on organized activities for the many Scouts who make weekly trips there on that day.

Newton Council, of which Miss Caroline Freeman is director, was in charge of today's activities, and Mrs. Marguerite Mosser of that council was hostess. On the following Saturdays, other councils of the Girl Scouts will be in charge as follows: Oct. 9, Cambridge; Oct. 16; Quincy; Oct. 23, Mrs. Henry B. Dawson of Holliston and Oct. 30, Lawrence Council.

B. & M. PETITION INDORSED IN PART

Report Made on Survey of Branch Lines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—A preliminary survey of the Boston & Maine Railroad's application for permission to abandon four branch lines in Massachusetts as unprofitable resulted today in a recommendation to the Interstate Commerce Commission which partially supports and partially disapproves the proposal.

The recommendation which the commission must yet pass on would allow the Boston & Maine to cease operation of eight miles of line between Bedford and North Billerica; two and one-half miles from Concord to the Reformatory, and one half-mile from Essex to Conomo.

The railroad, it was recommended, should keep in service four and one-half mile lines from Bedford to Concord; five and one-half miles between Hamilton and Essex, and the two and one-half mile Ashburnham branch.

BOYS AND GIRLS OF TODAY UPHELD

Payson Smith Talks to Maine Group of Teachers

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 2 (AP)—The boys and girls of today are just as capable and conscientious as those of a generation ago, Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, declared in an address yesterday afternoon before 500 Kennebec County teachers gathered in yearly convention here.

Dr. Lee L. Driver of Harrisburg, Pa., state agent of rural education, stressed the need of teaching children to capitalize their assets as shown in the formative stage. The following officers were elected: President, C. E. Glover, Waterville; vice-president, Norman D. Lothrop, Oakland; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Maude Greene, Gardiner.

VERMONT HOTEL MEN ELECT

MANCHESTER, Vt., Oct. 2—Walter Berry of the Waloomsac Inn, Bennington, was elected president of the Vermont Hotel Men's Association, at the annual meeting held at the Equinox House. Other officers are: Vice-president, J. T. Brown of the Worthy Inn, Manchester, Vt.; secretary and treasurer, John Harding of the Vermont and the Vaness, Burlington; directors: N. J. Nicklaw of the Bardwell, Rutland; R. H. Ovis of Ovis Inn, Manchester; A. B. Dickey of Lake Morey Club, Fairlee; F. B. Follett of Hales Tavern, Wells River; J. C. Wriston of Middlebury Inn, Middlebury; Miss Hortense Quimby of Cold Spring Camp, Averhill.

LITTLE HALLS OF FAME
UNDER · THE · EAVES · OF GREATER · BOSTON · BUILDINGS

Boston has its halls of fame in lists of illustrious names hewn into the stone beneath the eaves of public buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. Accounts of some of the achievements of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of cameo sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.

Two inventors of engines are the subjects of today's little biographies. One is noted for his invention of an engine of information and opinion, the other for an engine of mechanical energy. The former is the printing press, invented by Gutenberg, and the latter the steam engine, invented by James Watt. Between them these two devices have pushed civilization forward at rapid rates in the last few centuries. The names of the inventors are to be found on the walls of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Boston Public Library.

GUTENBERG (Geo'-ten-berg), Johann, was the inventor of the art of printing from movable types. He was born at Mainz, Ger., about 1400, and lived for a time in Strassburg as a somewhat successful artisan, returning to Mainz about 1445. There he obtained backing from Johann Fust to the extent of 800 guilders, with which he made wooden types and printing tools and began printing some small books preparatory to the publication of a large folio Bible in Latin, characterized by the fact that it had 42 lines to the page. This book, one of 1282 printed pages, was not completed until 1456, about six years after Gutenberg's partnership with Fust.

In the meantime, his work, however valuable to posterity, brought little financial return to Gutenberg, and finally Mr. Fust, after having advanced another 800 guilders, called for an accounting, and in a lawsuit compelled the printer to turn over to him the fonts of type which embodied the beginning of modern graphic arts. Gutenberg continued printing, using some type and tools furnished him by a Mainz magistrate, but apparently never profited greatly in a financial way from his invention. Prior to his time all printing had been done from wood blocks upon which entire pages were carved.

WATT, James, was the inventor of the first practical steam engine. He was a Scottish engineer of the eighteenth century, who, when the Corporation of Arts and Crafts forbade him to open a workshop in Glasgow, became a maker of mathematical instruments for the University of Glasgow. There he was called upon to repair a model of the Newcomen steam engine, which operated by turning steam into a cylinder to raise a piston, then turning cold water in to condense the steam and let the piston fall.

Watt designed in 1765 a separate condenser, in order that the cylinder might be kept hot, and later contrived the valve arrangement by which steam is used on both sides of the piston, moving it backward as well as forward. With the double-acting engine it was possible to produce rotary motion through a crank and flywheel. Invention of this attachment, although claimed for Watt, was patented by a former employee of his.

Watt did patent the centrifugal speed governor, the water gauge, mercury steam gauge and other appliances, and was aided by extension of his original patent by Parliament when after 10 years of development the manufacture of the steam engine was hardly well begun. He received financial support at first from a Dr. Roebuck and later from Matthew Boulton.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably with showers tonight; somewhat warmer; fresh south to west winds.

Southern New England: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight in Massachusetts; warmer Sunday on the coast; fresh, possibly strong south and southwest winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy, with showers tonight and in Maine Sunday; warmer tonight; fresh, possibly strong south and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	56	Memphis	74
Atlantic City	66	Montreal	52
Boston	52	Nantucket	64
Buffalo	66	New Orleans	78
Calgary	38	New York	62
Charleston	74	Philadelphia	62
Chicago	64	Pittsburgh	66
Denver	46	Portland, Me.	50
Des Moines	56	Portland, Ore.	58
Eastport	50	San Francisco	58
Galveston	82	St. Louis	68
Hatteras	78	St. Paul	48
Helena	46	Seattle	54
Jacksonville	76	Tampa	78
Kansas City	64	Washington	64
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:29 p. m.; Sunday, 8:58 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:55 p. m.

Perfect Comfort

FEELS LIKE MY OLD HAT
LOOKS LIKE A NEW HAT

Howes re-newed, cleaned and correctly re-blocked it for $1.25

They call for and deliver
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Ladies' Hats Also

HOWES Valeteria
DEPARTMENT for MEN
54 Winter St. Phone LIBerty 4699
28 Providence St. Phone KENmore 7095
BOSTON

82 Braintree St., Brighton
Tel. BRighton 1980

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BOSTON

Harmony in Color!
New
WALL PAPERS

The new season's designs are strikingly beautiful.
One wonders how the designers manage each season to bring out something so much more effective than the season before.

Quality Wall Papers for Special Decorative Treatments

"Colonial," Tapestries, Two-tones, Chintzes Scenics, Japanese Designs

15c to $5.00 a Roll

3rd Floor

DRESSES

For evening and afternoon occasions copy or take their inspiration from brilliant Paris models. Our autumn assemblage includes one-of-a-kind models.

(FOURTH FLOOR)

Evening Dress of white and silver metal cloth that copies a Patou model in shimmering elegance, $175.

Evening Dress of ivory white imported brocaded metal silk, trimmed with hand-knotted fringe, $175.

Evening Dress of black with gold and silver embroidered net over shimmering satin, $195.

Evening Dress of white Elizabeth crepe with beaded fringe, embroidered with crystals, imitation pearls and rhinestones, $235.

Evening Dress of coral marquette, embroidered with coral beads, rhinestones, and coral and silver paillettes, $235.

Evening Dress of multi-colored chiffon velvet brocade over gleaming metallic slip, $195.

Evening Dress of amber ombre with paillettes and rhinestones to lend it brilliance, $195.

Dinner Dress of black chiffon velvet with trimmings of flesh satin embroidered with imitation pearls and rhinestones, $165.

Evening and Dinner Dress from Martial et Armand, featuring black jet and crystal on embroidered Georgette, $395.

Dinner Dress that copies an Agnes model, made of bordered black silk animated with red and gold metal trimming, $125.

Lelong and Lanvin versions in afternoon dresses featuring black mongol crepe with broadtail trimming or long fringed treatment, $125 to $195.

Street Dress of Pannecress silk, an imported fabric, in two-piece style with belt of reindeer skin. In beige and blue, $95.

Individual Coats

Classic lines and the aristocrats of Fall materials and fur trimmings to choose from in one-of-a-kind imported models—

Linton's Cumberland Mixture Coat in tan, lined with Hempster lining and trimmed with dyed coney. A beautiful tweed model, $245.

Linton's Brown Tweed Coat lined with baby panther and trimmed with brown fox collar, $255.

Coat of brown stencilled leather with brown coney lining, $345.

Coat of blue and gray novelty plaid mixture, lined with susliki, $295.

Coat of rose color mixture, lined with leather, trimmed with raccoon collar and cuffs, $195.

Coat of imported black broadtail cloth with kolinsky collar and cuffs, $295.

Coat of black bokara cloth with mink shawl collar and cuffs, $395.

Coat of tan and brown novelty woolen with long beaver shawl collar and cuffs, $325.

Coat of Linton's green ombre and plain coloring with gray kit fox collar, $175.

Women's sizes, Fourth Floor

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

BALLOT COUNSEL IN CONFERENCE

Attorneys Speed Settlement of Keene-O'Brien Recount Dispute

Attorneys in the election controversy between District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien and Charles G. Keene entered a conference today which offered hope of saving several hours if not days of time in the hearing of the facts in the case before Auditor James J. Ronan. The conference, which was in progress at the office of Elijah Adlow, attorney for Mr. Keene, included Samuel Silverman, representing the Boston election commission and William Miller as attorney for Mr. O'Brien.

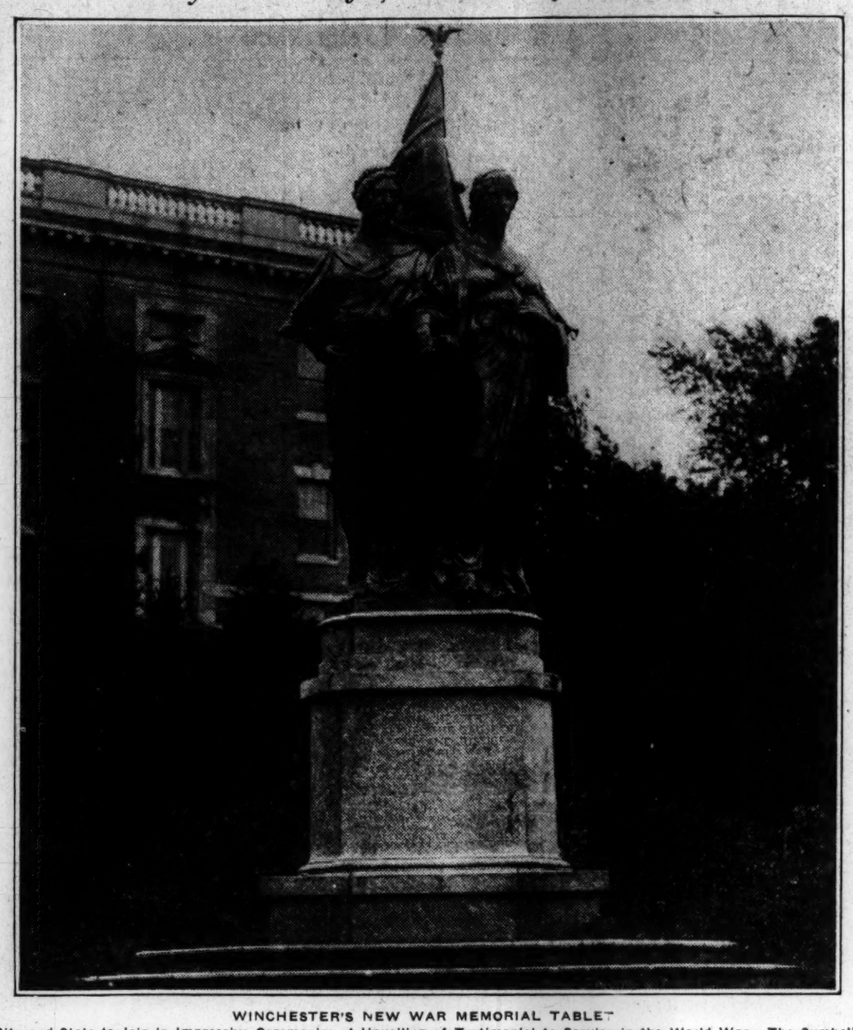
Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Ronan obtained an agreement from the contesting counsel to compare with each other their lists of questioned ballots and present to the court a list of the ballots upon which they could agree and then submit evidence only on the remaining contested ballots. At this point, George Alpert, assistant district attorney, who at first represented Mr. O'Brien, withdrew from the hearing and Mr. Miller took up the case.

The list of ballots upon which an agreed statement of facts can be prepared will be presented to Mr. Ronan on Monday morning, and the disputed ballots then are to be sorted out by the election commissioner for presentation and argument at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. Mr. Alpert had presented 205 of the 983 contested ballots when the hearing adjourned yesterday afternoon, this representing 137 of the 339 precinct boxes.

ZONE LAW APPEAL WITHDRAWN

Petition for modification of the zoning laws so as to permit the erection of an apartment house 155 feet in height in Embankment Road where the limitations stipulate 65 feet as the extreme height permitted, was withdrawn yesterday afternoon from the Board of Zoning Adjustment of Boston by Edward J. Zeigler. Opposition had developed and many residents of Beacon Hill and that part of the Back Bay district affected by the proposed change in the regulations appeared at City Hall to protest.

Away From Strife, to Humanity and Justice



WINCHESTER'S NEW WAR MEMORIAL TABLET

City and State to Join in Impressive Ceremonies at Unveiling of Testimonial to Service in the World War. The Symbolic Figures Carry a Message of Universal Peace.

SAVINGS FOUND IN CO-OPERATION

Middlesex County Bureau Doing Nearly $500,000 Business Annually

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special)—Farmers of Middlesex County are giving a demonstration of their ability to work together in a co-operative buying enterprise year after year and to so conduct their business operations as to inspire confidence and develop good relationships with the older established forms of doing business.

In three years they have built up a business amounting to nearly a half million dollars annually and they are still increasing steadily. These figures are given in a report made to the town directors of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau by the manager, Raymond L. Clapp, for the first nine months of this year.

The total business done in the first nine months was $435,628.42. This is almost as much as the total business for all 1925 and there is every expectation that the half million mark will be passed by the end of the year. The largest item was grain for the dairy farmers and poultrymen, amounting to more than $300,000. Fertilizers came next for a total of about $100,000.

The remainder was miscellaneous business in certified seed potatoes, berry baskets and other farm necessities. On all these commodities a substantial saving was made to the farmers in addition to paying all the salary, traveling expenses and office expense of the manager.

The Middlesex County Farm Bureau obtains its grain through the big co-operative, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, with its own feed mill at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1923, when Mr. Clapp was secured as a full-time manager, the farmers of Middlesex County were buying about 6000 tons annually of the Eastern States Exchange. In the first nine months of 1926 Mr. Clapp has handled 7278 tons of grain. If the co-operative demand keeps up through the remainder of the year at the same rate, the annual business in grain will be more than 9000 tons.

One of the most important savings made to the Middlesex County farmers is on the purchase of nitrate of soda direct from Chile by boat. It is unloaded from the boat on to trucks and transported direct to the farms, thus saving handling and storage costs. In 1924 the Middlesex County farm bureau bought for its members 292 tons of nitrate. Last year they handled 577 tons and this year the total had increased to 745 tons.

In addition to the co-operative purchase of nitrate of soda the bureau has handled more than 1700 tons of other fertilizer at a material saving to the farmers.

GREENFIELD TO HAVE MOUNTAIN SKI JUMP

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special)—Through the purchase of land on Shelburne Mountain by the Greenfield Outing Club, this town is in a way to have one of the best ski jumps in the United States, according to local leaders in winter sports activities.

The location is on the east side of the mountain, only a short distance from the Mohawk Trail highway. It will be 1000 feet in length, with a descent of 200 feet and maximum jump of 265 feet. This purchase promises to lend a marked increase of interest to winter sports projects.

ROTARY CLUBS CLOSE SESSIONS AT POLAND SPRINGS, MAINE

Thirty-First District Conclave to Be Followed by That of Thirty-Eighth—Annual Attendance Cups to Be Awarded

POLAND SPRING, Me., Oct. 2 (Special)—Weather conditions somewhat interfered with the outdoor program of the second section of the thirty-first district, Rotary International, fall conclave here today.

This noon's luncheon was in charge of the Beverly and Haverhill clubs with Robert Farquhar, of Haverhill, as song leader. Weather conditions permitting, the parade of the clubs on the grounds of the Poland Spring House will be held late this afternoon, and at the same time, the official conclave picture will be taken.

As a part of the afternoon entertainment Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Lesure of Fitchburg, Mass., the former chairman of the conclave executive committee, as well as of the program committee, will present a series of scenes from David Harum.

Tonight's dinner, the closing of the thirty-first conclave, to be held at the Poland Spring House, will be in charge of the Hyannis and Taunton clubs. At this time, also, the annual attendance cups for the district will be presented by Robert W. Hill of Salem, Mass., past district governor, and there will be the distribution of prizes to the winners of the various sports events which have been held during the past three days. The governor's ball and masquerade will be held at nine.

The delegates will leave tomorrow morning for their homes in Massachusetts and Rhode Island in order to make way for the Rotarians from the thirty-eighth district, who are to arrive tomorrow in preparation for the fall conclave of this district, which opens on Monday and continues through Wednesday.

TO LIQUIDATE CLAFLIN'S INC.

NEW YORK, Oct 2—At a meeting of Claflin's Inc., New York's largest dry goods jobbing house, it was unanimously recommended that the corporation be liquidated at such time as officers and directors may decide is proper to take action. A meeting of the stockholders has been called for purpose of acting on recommendation of directors.

BUILDING IN MASSACHUSETTS FOR EIGHT MONTHS RECEDES

Residential Total Declines $28,374,923 Compared With 1925 Period—August More Active Than July—Three Greater Boston Plans Used $1,000,000

Valuation of building permits in 39 cities throughout Massachusetts during August 1926, amounted to $16,739,831, according to a statement made public through the State Department of Labor and Industries. While this amount represents an increase of $1,950,134, or 13.2 per cent, as compared with figures for July, 1926, a decline of $1,945,144, or 10.4 per cent, is shown over August, 1925, when building permits reached a total valuation of $18,684,975.

Due to a reduction in construction of Massachusetts residential buildings a decline of $28,374,923 was shown for the first months of 1926, as compared with a like period of the previous year. The aggregate value for August, 1926, consisted of $8,614,669, or 51.4 per cent, for new residential building; $5,385,194, or 32.2 per cent, for non-residential building; and $2,739,968, or 16.4 per cent, for additions, alterations and repairs.

Three projects, all in Greater Boston, reached a total valuation of $1,000,000 or more.

Housebuilding Recedes

Applications were filed in August for 829 new housekeeping dwellings, estimated to cost $7,077,145, and planned to provide accommodations for 1310 families, as follows: One-family houses, 530 families; 258 two-family houses, 516 families; 35 multi-family houses, 174 families, and six dwellings with stores, 90 families.

During the first eight months in 1926, applications were filed for permits to erect 6252 housekeeping dwellings planned to provide accommodations for 10,993, at a total estimated expenditure of $51,925,693. For the first eight months in 1925, 8515 such permits were recorded, to accommodate 16,149 families, at an estimated cost of $76,237,423.

The number of applicatons filed in August, 1926, for permits to erect new non-residential buildings was 1220, the estimated cost of such buildings being $5,385,194. The principal items were as follows: Seventy-one stores and other mercantile buildings, $1,182,505; seven institutions, $1,130,844; eight office buildings, $490,100; 863 private garages, $448,290; four schools, $409,760; and 68 public garages, $395,100.

In 19 of the 39 cities, the aggregate value of permits filed in August, 1926, exceeded that for July.

In addition to the individual projects in Boston, an expenditure of $1,136,532 in Lynn, one of $327,340 and in Worcester, one of $228,336, were planned for additions, alterations and repairs to buildings already erected.

A decline of almost $5,500,000 in building and engineering operations in New England during the week ended Sept. 28, 1926, as compared with September, 1925, was shown in statistics issued today by the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City on New England building activities. Contracts for building and engineering amounted to $8,960,500, during the week ended Sept. 28, as compared with $14,276,000 over a corresponding period of 1925.

A comparison of building expenditures in New England during the week ended Sept. 28, 1926, as compared with corresponding weeks during the last 25 years follows:

1926	$8,960,500	1913	$2,746,000
1925	14,276,000	1912	1,544,000
1924	9,865,000	1911	1,311,000
1923	7,048,100	1910	3,291,000
1922	8,210,500	1909	4,229,000
1921	3,696,300	1908	2,126,000
1920	4,054,000	1907	2,638,000
1919	3,320,000	1906	1,792,000
1918	1,200,000	1905	2,644,000
1917	6,998,000	1904	1,449,000
1916	4,013,000	1903	1,965,000
1915	4,238,000	1902	2,647,000
1914	2,522,000	1901	3,280,000

The W. H. Ballard Company, realtors and rental managers, has established an uptown office in the new Statler office building. W. H. Ballard announced today. The permanent uptown office replaces the office at 21 St. James Avenue, which was opened several months ago as a temporary Statler rental office. The new street-floor office of the Ballard Company, rental managers for the Statler office building, occupies a large triangular space in the point of the new building at the intersection of Columbus Avenue and Providence Street.

Clarence K. Dwinell, business promotion manager of the new Hotel Statler, will have temporary quarters in the Ballard Company's new office, it was stated.

In addition to J. D. Leland & Company, architects, and the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, who are now occupying temporary space in the Statler office building, Mr. Ballard stated that some of the concerns that have signed leases for offices in the new building are Prudential Insurance Company of America; Fred T. Ley & Company, Inc., George W. Ellis Company, Inc., contractors; the Davey Tree Expert Company; Wheeling Steel Corporation; Robert Douglas & Company, accountants; and Luria Brothers & Co.

The Internal Revenue Department has leased two-thirds of a floor for office, which, it is understood, will be used for the compilation of taxes on large incomes. Some of the other concerns that have secured offices in the new building are the Doten-Dunton Desk Company; the Link-Belt Company, and the Union Drawn Steel Company.

Chamberlain & Burnham, Inc., report sale to Jacob D. Greenberg of the Harold M. Fox farm consisting of 315 acres on Broadway, Dracut, Mass., with 12-room house, 100-foot stock barn, 60-foot horse barn together with all stock and tools. This farm has been in the Fox family since original English grant. The advertised price was $60,000.

J. Frederick Clune reports the sale for Harriet E. Morton et al of the two single frame dwelling houses, together with 13,350 square feet of land at 15 and 15½ Mark Tree Road, Needham, to William Bowmar of Needham, who buys for home and investment. The property is assessed at $6000.

Papers have passed in the sale of the estate at 197 Beacon Street, between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets, consisting of 2240 feet of land, a brick and stone house, all assessed on $24,500, to Montgomery Reed, for occupancy. The grantor is Mrs. Eoline S. Stoddard. This sale was made through T. Dennie Boardman, Reginald and R. deB. Boardman.

John T. Burns & Sons report these sales:

For Paul Coelli the two-family house and two-car garage at 215 Tremont Street, Newton, to John Glynn. The property is valued at $17,500.

For F. O. Burkholder of Chicago, formerly of Newtonville, his estate at 206 Mill Street, consisting of Dutch colonial house with fireproof garage and 9000 feet of land, valued at $17,000. David Barry purchases the property for occupancy.

For Mrs. Eleanor Tyler of Washington, D. C., the property at 16 Maple Terrace, Auburndale. This single frame dwelling, together with 12,000 feet of land, all valued at $14,000, was purchased by Bruce W. Gardiner.

DeBlois & Madison have leased to Hutchins & Parkinson space in the Exchange Building at 53 State Street.

The Eastern Rubber Company have leased the fourth floor in their building 72-74 High Street to the Dayton Scale Company.

H. V. Cunningham et al have leased the fourth floor at 15 Edinboro Street to Schwartz & Berg.

The National Shawmut Bank has leased from H. S. Kisloff the store and basement 28-32 Harrison Avenue which, after extensive alterations, will be opened as a branch office.

Rufus C. Cushman has leased the entire building 43 Somerville Avenue, formerly occupied by the International Harvester Company, to the New England Creamery Products Company.

Emor H. Harding, trustee, has sold to N. P. Dodge, a parcel of land in the Brooks Estate Milton, comprising approximately 51,000 square feet.

These leases and sales were made through C. W. Whittier & Bro.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Blanche R. Begole, Coshocton, O.
Mr. Orrin P. Begole, Coshocton, O.
Miss Flora F. Bates, Coshocton, O.
Miss Dora F. Kanavel, Coshocton, O.
Mrs. Dora B. Taylor, South Norwalk, Conn.
L. J. Thompson, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Lauretta Thompson, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. H. C. Ellis, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Frank L. Vaughn, Fort Ann, N. Y.
Mrs. Carrie Wilcox, California.
Mrs. Lydia George, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Millie Mayer, Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. Henry R. Harmon, Springfield, Mass.
J. Stern, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Dorothy Stern, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Ida J. Troxel, Elyria, O.
Mrs. Maude J. Wacker, Elyria, O.
John J. Bullock, Elyria, O.
Ludwig E. Schmeidle, New York City.
Mrs. Jane M. Roesser, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Gertrude D. Thomas, Buffalo, N. Y.
Albert Tomlinson, Detroit, Mich.
Howard B. Vining, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Lillian K. Preble, Hutchinson, Kan.
Mrs. Sarah M. Van Horn, Hutchinson, Kan.
Mrs. Margaret Ve Verka, San Marcial, N. Mex.
Miss Luella M. Barton, Pittsburgh, Pa.
F. B. Schwentker, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. F. B. Schwentker, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. Mattie Louise Rieger, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. V. Rieger, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Iris Atack, Christchurch, N. Z.
Miss Flossie D. Lartz, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Olive M. Todd, Columbus, O.
Miss Helen F. Wightman, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Martha O. Crankshaw, Needham, Mass.
William Shireff Findley, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.
F. W. Carr, Chicago, Ill.
Ruth E. Reed, Anaheim, Calif.
A. Francis Reed, Anaheim, Calif.
Roy K. Falconer, San Diego, Calif.
Roy K. Falconer Jr., San Diego, Calif.
Narita Falconer, San Diego, Calif.
A. Narita Wiencke, Jersey City, N. J.
Wilma Clare Wienke, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Nina T. Richardson, Rosurel, N. M.
Mrs. Jessie Garwood Fitts, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace Sharrard Kane, Larchmont, N. Y.

CANDIDATES FILE EXPENSE RETURNS

As next Thursday is the last day allowed candidates for minor offices in the recent primary to file a return of expenses, the Secretary of State's office received a flood of returns today at the State House.

Max Lerner of Worcester, candidate of the Workers Party for the office of Attorney-General, spent nothing; Edward J. Kelley of Worcester, Representative, who was Democratic floor-leader last session, filed his return stating: "Nothing received, paid or promised"; Mary E. Riley, 170 M Street, Boston, defeated candidate for Senator, spent nothing, according to her return.

FUND SECRETARY RESIGNS

Howard Corning '90, of Bangor, Me., and Cambridge, executive secretary of the Harvard Fund Council, the administrative body of the new Harvard fund which was established last year, has resigned that office to join the research staff of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. David T. W. McCord, '21, in charge of publicity for the fund, has been appointed acting executive secretary in his place.

Winchester's Memorial of War Makes Appeal for World Peace

Humanity and Justice, Symbolical Figures, Convey Message to All Men—Many Organizations to Take Part in Dedicatory Exercises

WINCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special)—With a message urging all men to rededicate themselves to the cause of world peace, Winchester will record its community tribute tomorrow to those of its residents engaged in the World War, when the new memorial tablet is unveiled on the slope of the High School grounds.

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, will represent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the dedicatory exercises and numerous officials and delegations representing patriotic and other organizations will assist in the program.

According to George E. Willey, chairman of the committee, it was found, in the days when the fund was being raised by popular subscription, that the sentiment of the community definitely desired both the design and the inscription of the memorial to depart from the usual manner of such memorials and to be, in fact, an ægis of peace and an influence for that sympathy and truer understanding which will hasten the disappearance of strife and warfare from the earth.

Trees Form Background

Accordingly the memorial, of which Hurlbut Adams, sculptor of New York, is the artist, is dominated by two symbolical figures, Humanity and Justice. The site is on ground that had hitherto been carefully graded and provides an ideal location for such a memorial. The town of Winchester has recently enhanced this site by setting out 2600 small trees and shrubs as background and surrounding for the monument.

The procession, composed of state troops, representatives of the American Legion, detachments of the national guard units of Woburn, Medford, Stoneham, Arlington and Winchester, a naval detachment from Hingham, divisions of Boy and Girl Scout troops, the Sons of Veterans, and the G. A. R. veterans residing in Winchester will form at 2 o'clock. The procession will move shortly thereafter and the exercises will begin promptly at 3 o'clock.

Children of the Winchester public schools will open the services with song and the invocation will be made by the Rev. Allan Evans of the Church of the Epiphany, who served in the World War. The memorial will be presented to the town by Mr. Willey and will be accepted for the town by Robert F. Whitney, chairman of the board of selectmen.

After the school children sing again the oration will be delivered by Capt. John Joseph Murphy, who is commissioner of soldiers' relief for Boston. Mrs. George Deeley of Winchester, who gave five sons to the service, will unveil the memorial and the exercises will close with the community singing of "America."

Chiseled into the marble base is this inscription, "To the men and women of Winchester, who served the cause of humanity and justice in the World War." Beneath the inscription is a list containing the names of the following World War heroes of Winchester:

Andrea Barbieri, Fred Nichols Brown, Bartley Clancy, John Corbi, Mahlon W. Dennett, William J. Donahue, Mario Figlioli, William M. Glendon, John Gironda, Frederick W. Grant, Joseph H. Heffion, Frank Dana Hendall, Stuart G. Lane, Augustus M. Leonard, Charles H. Lynch, Edward McFeeley, William J. Noonan, Chester R. Teutein.

GITLOW ADDRESSES WORKERS' PARTY

Benjamin Gitlow of New York, candidate for Governor of New York on the Workers' ticket, addressed a gathering of about 300 Massachusetts members of that party in Paine Memorial Hall last evening. An indorsement of the ticket of the Workers' party in this State was given by the delegates present.

The ticket of this party in Massachusetts is as follows: John J. Ballam of Dorchester, for United States Senator; Lewis Marks of Winchester, for Governor; Albert Oddie of Brockton, for Lieutenant-Governor; Harry J. Canter of Boston, for Secretary of State; Max Lerner of Worcester, for Attorney-General; Winfield A. Dwyer of Roxbury, for State Treasurer; and Emma P. Hutchins of Boston, for State Auditor.

GAS RATE CUT APPROVED

The State Department of Public Utilities yesterday afternoon approved the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company seeking a reduction from 77½ cents per 1000 cubic feet to 67½ cents per 1000 cubic feet in the price of gas sold and delivered by the petitioner to the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Quincy.

GILCHRIST'S
BOSTON

Dressmaking Demonstration

By MRS. GERTRUDE FOSMER
of the McCall Pattern Co., New York

Dressmaking problems will be discussed every day next week. A special lecture will be given at 11 A. M. on fitting, details of alterations and finishing. At 3 P. M. Mrs. Fosmer will cut out a garment, explaining as she cuts—this same garment will be shown completely finished the next afternoon.

In Conjunction With This Demonstration, Special Values Are Offered in Our Dress Goods!

FOURTH FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Company
BOSTON
Value—Quality—Service—Assortments

Duo-Tone Footwear

Fall Shoes dare to be different with their clever Duo-Tone Leather Combinations

HOW different from Shoes of other seasons! Artistic combinations of different shades or grained leathers give a decidedly different and original touch to the Fall costume. Among the many smart new duo-tone Shoes are these few:

One Strap Pump in Patent leather, tan calf, black or brown suede trimmed with lizard calf, 10.50 pair.

A novelty oxford for afternoon wear. Patent leather with black suede or tan calf with brown alligator calf, 14.00 pair.

Novelty One Strap Pump with high covered heel. Tan calf combined with alligator calf at 16.00 pair.

Slip-on Pump in Patent leather, brown kid, black or brown suede, Black satin trimmed with assimilated reptile leathers, 12.50

Slip-on pump with elastic side gores. Patent leather, black kid and black suede with different leather trimming, 9.50 pair.

De Orsay Oxford in patent leather with alligator trimming; brown suede with simulated snakeskin trimming, 13.50 pair.

Women's Footwear Shop

Specialized Shoe Salon
Stetson Shoe Shop
Moderate Priced Shoe Shop
Back to Nature Shoe Shop
Lesser Priced Shoe Shop
FOURTH FLOOR, MAIN STORE

Sheer Silk Hosiery

To heighten the success of your Smart Fall Costume

NO matter how fashionable a woman's frock may be, it loses much of its style and charm unless her ankle is trimly clad in fine silk hosiery that harmonizes with the rest of her costume.

Chiffon Hosiery
"Avona" Silk Chiffon Stockings with an invisible lining of lisle in the heel, sole and hem to give added strength, 2.00 pair.

Silk and Wool Hosiery
Full fashioned, good weight hosiery for fall and winter wear. Many fashionable street and sports shades, 2.25 pair.

Pure Silk Hosiery
Popular service weight hose with lisle tops and feet—a good wearing and appearing stocking in the new fall shades, 1.95 pair.

Other Silk Hosiery, 1.00 to 12.00 pair
STREET FLOOR, MAIN STORE

FREE Parking *for Your Car While Shopping at This Store*

At the Shopper's Garage, Inc., 14 to 22 Beach Street. Drive to Shopper's Garage, Inc., through Stuart St. to Washington St., turn LEFT into Washington, RIGHT into Essex, RIGHT into Harrison Ave., RIGHT into Beach St.—OR from Summer St. through Chauncy St. to Harrison Ave. Free bus to and from the store. 3½ hours free parking privilege for those making purchases.

1851 DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR 1926

RADIO

BOSTON SHOW BROUGHT TO A CLOSE TONIGHT

Much Business Transacted —Infradyne Proves Many Claims

Today witnesses the closing of the Sixth Annual Boston Radio Exposition with an excellent record of sales and attendance achieved. The public has gained much in its opportunity to see radio receivers and some of the best artists in the radio field at work before the microphone. Perhaps an even greater but less known activity of the show has been its value to the people in the trade.

We have never witnessed so much contact work being done among jobbers and retailers. In almost every booth the retail customers would number one or two per hour, compared with ten retail dealers or jobbers seeking new lines to handle. Many useful meetings were accomplished with the gathering of so many radio people in one place.

We had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Sargent carrying out some experiments with the Infradyne receiver. On one test we had the company of Herbert Stanger who will be remembered as contributing the excellent home-built cone speaker articles last season and later in the evening were joined by Albert Murray, whose able discussions of plate and grid rectification methods and the use of power tubes have proven of so much interest to our readers.

Mr. Sargent answered our very pertinent inquiry as to whether the Infraqyne amplifier itself actually amplifies, in as satisfying a fashion as one could wish for. He changed the wiring so that the Infradyne part of the set was cut out and he was receiving on just the tuned radio frequency end of the set, using the two Amertran transformer audio amplifiers. Since interference from motors in the building was so bad he used no ground or antenna and picked up local signals with just the coils. (An interesting note at this point is the fact that they were doughnut coils, which are not supposed to have this ability, which explodes much of that theory.)

After bringing in the signals to the best possible strength, which was low audibility on the speaker, Mr. Sargent connected in the infradyne amplifier and behold, the signal strength and volume from the speaker became so great that it was necessary to cut down the volume in the small room we were using.

The claims that Mr. Sargent has made for his reveiver were quite well shown as being justified in the test. He is to be congratulated on having worked out this problem and showing that "something that can't be done" can be done. The amplification was realized with but little noise and that is a big point in favor of this type of set.

The Kolster receivers attracted a great deal of attention as they have been pioneers in the multitube tuned R. F. with single control type of receivers. Harold Campbell of Wetmore-Savage displayed the inner workings of this set to us and proved an able host.

Getting back to the Infradyne we feel that this set, or more particularly the Infradyne portion of it has some great possibilities as a signal booster for other receivers when "that distant station" cannot be brought in quite as strongly as desired. We hope to have something of interest on this at some later date if Mr. Sargent can arrange it for us.

One of the interesting exhibits at the show at the booth of the Boston Transcript was the 28 tube receiver shown in the accompanying photograph. This was designed by H. P. Hayes of Boston and offers all kind of tuned R. F. and superheterodyne amplification, including power, audio, and B elimination. It is certainly a good example of what elaborate designs are possible in radio as we know it today. V. D. H.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES

Salem Andrew Hart, C. S., will lecture at Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, Oct. 4, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, under the auspices of nine Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York. WMCA, New York City, will radiocast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

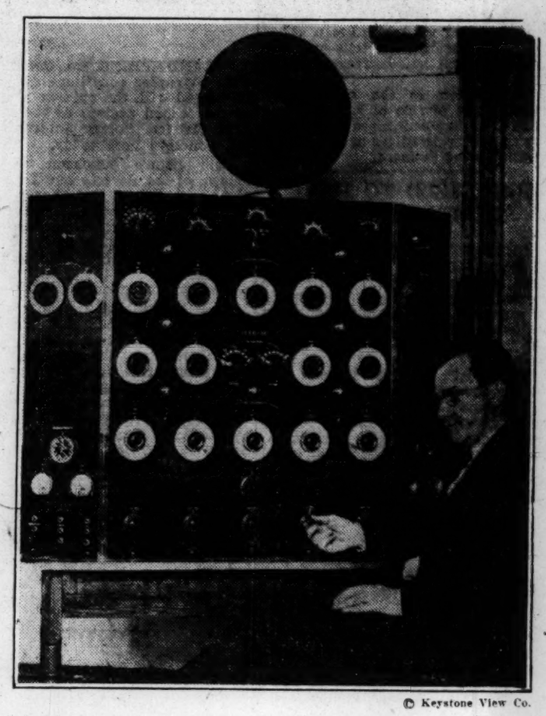
William E. Brown, C. S. B., will lecture under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Colorado Springs, Colo., 8 p. m., Oct. 4, mountain standard time, KFXF, Colorado Springs, will radiocast this lecture on 250 meters wavelength.

CAMBRIDGE RECEIVES GIFT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 2—Prof. Albert Charles Seward, the outgoing Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University announces a gift from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial trustees of £30,000 to found a political science professorship.

Radio Dream Realized



© Keystone View Co.

Almost Every Fan In His Most Intense Moments Has Thought of a Receiver Having No End of Tubes Which Could Do Every Imaginable Trick in Radio. The One Shown in the Accompanying Photograph, With Its Builder, Mr. H. P. Hayes, Is Just That. Only 28 Tubes Are Used. How Would You Like to Furnish Storage Battery Current for This Set?

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 2
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)
8:30 to 11 p. m.—Typical Cuban concert.

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Cozy Corner for Girls and Boys, Uncle Dick. 7—Laurier concert orchestra. 8—Studio program of band music.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (480 Meters)
3 p. m.—From Harvard Stadium, Harvard vs. Geneva football game, announced by Paul Wallt. 5—Talk. 5:05—News. 6—The Smilers, conducted by Clyde McArdle. 6:30—"Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 7:30—Football and news. 7:35—Weather. 8—Concert program. 8:30—Joseph Heller, violinist; Bertha Natkiel, pianist and accompanist. 9—From Boston Radio Show at Mechanics Building; amusement program. 10—News.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Talk. 6:15—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton. 6:30—Dinner music. 7—Baseball and market reports. 7:05—Capitol Theater orchestra, under the direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 8—Joint organ recital from the Harvard Club by Rubert Whitcomb and Donald Wilcox. 9—Musical program. 10—Weather.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:25—News 7—Bristol, banquet. 8:30—American Legion program. 10—Weather. 11—News.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Buffalo Theater and WMAK studio programs. 10:30—Dance music.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 p. m.—Frank Farrel's orchestra. 6:30—Musical program. 9—Musical comedy by WEAF Light Opera Company. 10—Ben Bernie's orchestra. 11—Rolfe's orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria orchestra. 7—Don Vorhees' orchestra.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)
7:35 p. m.—Musical program. 7:55—Football scores. 8—Special program. 8:30—Municipal Band. 9:30—Weather.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—News. 7:25—Ora Lee and Helen Wood, duets. 7:45—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians. 9—Musical program. 10:30—Arrowhead dance orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Baltusrol orchestra. 8:15—Vanderbilt orchestra. 9—Male quartet. 10:20—Dance orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
7 p. m.—News. 7:15—Organ recital. 7:30—Morton dance music. 8—Ambassador dinner music. 8:30—Studio program. 9—Chelsea concert orchestra. 9:30—Traymore orchestra. 10—Dance orchestra. 11—Dance orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Irving Boernstein's Washington orchestra. 10:30—Musical hour. 11:15—Organ recital by Otto F. Beck.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Andrew Jackson Trio. 7:45—WSM bedtime story. 8—Popular and barn dance program (three hours).

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Atlanta hour of music. 10:45—Red Head Club.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner-time organ recital. 7—Courtesy program. 8—Request program. 9—Drama. 9:30—Musical program. 10—Dance music.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; Jack Riley's orchestra. 8—"Around the Todn with WDAF." 11:45—Don Beator's orchestra; Cordsen Mac's orchestra; popular songsters.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Literary period. 6:40—Baseball scores. 6:45—Market résumé. 7—Chamber of Commerce and historical anniversary talks. 7:30—Creighton educational period. 9—Program by Clinton Miller.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's orchestra. 8:30—Concert. 11—Jack Gardner's orchestra.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Weekly review of the interdenominational Sunday school lesson, the Rev. S. T. McKinney, conductor. 8—Smith Ballew's Fort Worth Club orchestra. 9:30 to 11—Alfred Broward's Little Symphony.

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 3
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)
11 a. m.—Church service. 7 p. m.—Church service. 9:30—Musical program.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)
9:30 a. m.—Central Square Baptist Church. 12:30 p. m.—Radio Paris Church. 8:20—First Baptist Church.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (480 Meters)
10:55 a. m.—Morning service from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. 1:30 p. m.—Concert Orchestra, direction Harold Sawyer. 7:05—News bulletins and weather report. 7:15—Evening service from Park Street Congregational Church.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
3 p. m.—Organ recital. 9—Golden Rule hour.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
7:20 p. m.—Major Bowes and his Capitol Family. 9:15—Radio hour.

WOCL, Jamestown, N. Y. (278 Meters)
3 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jamestown, N. Y.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
2 p. m.—Interdenominational church services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. 3—Young People's Conference under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. 5:30—Walter Hassler, pianist. 6—Orchestral concert with Genia Zielinski, soprano, and Giuseppe di Benedetto, tenor. 7:20—Musical program by Maj. Edward Bowes and the Capitol Family. 9:15—Radio hour.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
11 a. m.—The regular Sunday morning service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
9 a. m.—Children's hour. 1 a. m. and 7:05 p. m.—Park Avenue Baptist Church Carillon. 9:30—Godfrey Ludlow, violinist. 10:15—Musicale.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio classical concert. 8:50—Concert orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
4:15 p. m.—Community vocal and instrumental recital. 9—News and baseball scores. 9:15—Instrumental concert. 10—Sunday evening musicale.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)
10:15 a. m.—Morning service, Chelsea Baptist Church. 2:15 p. m.—Short sacred recital by the Seaside Trio. 2:45—Sermon. 7:50—Evening service, Chelsea Baptist Church. 9—An hour with the classics. Seaside ensemble, Marsden Brooks, director.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
10:45 a. m.—Morning service from Holy Trinity Church.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
11 a. m.—Services from the First Unitarian Church. 5 p. m.—Recital. 5:15—Undenominational radio church services. 5:25—Talk. 5:35—Recital continued. 5:45—Talk.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
7:30 to 8 p. m.—WBAL concert orchestra; Gustav Klemm, conductor.

WCAO, Baltimore, Md. (278 Meters)
11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service from Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
11 a. m.—Services of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. 3:30 p. m.—Play by play reports of the world series. 6:15—Baseball scores. 7:45—Services of Calvary Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh. 9—Baseball scores.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from Second Church of Christ, Scientist.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service from Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
3 p. m.—Popular program. 7:45—Regular Sunday evening service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, Ill. 9—Special popular program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)
12 to 1 a. m.—Pacific Coast program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
10 a. m.—Church services. 3:30 p. m.—Studio concert. 8:30—Classical program. 11—Time signals and weather report.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
12:30 p. m.—Organ concert. 1:45—Chapel services. 6—WLS Little Brown Church in the Vale, with WLS trio and Sol Heller, baritone.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
10 a. m.—Church service. 2 p. m.—Organ concert. 6:30—Services from First Presbyterian Church. 7:30—Crosley salon orchestra.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Service from the Walnut Hills Christian Church. 10—Classical program of vocal and instrumental selections. 11:15—Walter Davidson's Louisville Loons. 12—Specialty.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
4:30 to 5:30 p. m.—Choral evensong service from Christ Church Cathedral.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (282 Meters)
10:30 a. m.—Church services from First Presbyterian Church.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
5 p. m.—Sacred concert. 8—Wesley Memorial Church services.

KFQA, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
9:40 a. m.—Services. 8 p. m.—Evening church services. 11:15 to 1 a. m.—Linwood radio feature.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (365 Meters)
3 p. m.—Concert Orchestra. 4—WDAF Sabbath vespers.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
11 a. m.—Church service. 5 p. m.—Little Symphony, under direction of Roy C. Shaw; Stewart Watson, baritone soloist. 7:30—Paul Christianson's Fort Des Moines Orchestra, by remote control. 11—Musical program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
9 a. m.—Chapel service. 2:30 p. m.—Old-time songs. 9—Chapel service.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
2:30 p. m.—Farmers' Hour: address, music. 6—Radio Bible class; music. 7:30—Service First Baptist Church. 8:30—Willard B. Muse, tenor; Ruth Muse, contralto. 11—Ligon Smith's Orchestra, popular numbers.

KFDM, Beaumont, Tex. (316 Meters)
Morning and evening religious services.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
11 a. m.—First Methodist Church service. 12:30 p. m.—Children's hour. 9:30 to 11—Orchestra.

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, OCT. 4
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)
6 p. m.—News of the day. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—Sport results. 8:30—Studio program. 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF grand opera.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Stock market and business news. 6—Events of the day and baseball scores. 6:40—Glenn radiorast. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Irish Minstrels. 8—Book talk. 8:15—Varsity entertainers. 8:45—Musicale. 9—From New York, "Gypsies."

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Newspaper sidelights. 6:15—Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—Jackson's orchestra. 7—Market report. 7:05—Organ recital by Rene Dagenais. 7:30—Capitol Theater Orchestra under the direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 8—Musical program. 9—Aleppo Drum Corps or Shriners' Band. 9:30—Musical program. 10—Weather reports.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Talk. 8:30—Clinton Musicale. 9—Polyphonians. 10—News.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Twilight Scouts. 8—Program of music. 8:30—WTAG Entertainers. 10—Daily news bulletin.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 p. m.—Al Lentz's orchestra. 6—Dinner music. 7—Pauline Haggard, pianologues. 7:15—Astronomy talk. 7:30—Elaine Morton, contralto. 7:45—Sixth annual convention of the American National Red Cross, direct from Continental Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C.; music by the United States Marine Band Orchestra. 8:15—Address by Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, who will be introduced by Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the American National Red Cross. 9—"Gypsies." 10—Grand opera, "The Barber of Seville," by the WEAF Grand Opera Company under the direction of Cesare Sodero. 11—Al Lentz's orchestra.

WJZ, New York City, N. Y. (455 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:40—Republican talk. 6:55—John B. Kennedy. 7:30—The Del-Mar-Vans. 8:30—Tahyer West Point Cavaliers. 9:30—Harold Leonard's Orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture, by Salem Andrew Hart, C.S., under the auspices of nine Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' Ensemble. 7:25—Newark Evening News. 7:30—Sydney Schacter and Edward S. Brack, "Grieg's Piano Concerto." 7:45—Helen O'Shea, coloratura soprano. 8:30—Current topics. 9—Serenading Shoemakers. 10:15—Harry Jentes and Mack Henshaw, songs. 10:30—Jascha Guerwich's dance orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
7 p. m.—Last-minute news. 7:15—Organ recital. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 7:50—Talk. 8—Recital. 8:30—Chelsea evening concert. 9—Shelburne concert orchestra. 10:30—Studio program. 11—Silver Slipper dance orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Recital. 8—Musical program. 8:45—The Merry Minstrels. 9:30—Songs. 9:45—Brass quartet. 10:15—Songs. 10:30—Dance music.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—Vesper music. 8—Special program. 9—WEAF "Gypsies." 10—WEAF Grand Opera Company.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
6 p. m.—Sandman Circle, by Lady Baltimore. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7:30—Male quartet. 8—WBAL Trio; soloist. 9—Dance orchestra; John Lederer, conductor.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert by Etzi Covato's orchestra from the Flotilla Club. 7—Baseball scores; children's period. 7:25—Stockman-Farmer report on all import and livestock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets; news period. 8—Concert. 9:55—Time signals and weather forecast; baseball scores.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9—"Gypsies." 10—Grand opera from WEAF. 11—Dance orchestra.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
3 p. m.—Address. 9—Concert. 11 to 12—Supper music by Vincent Lopez orchestra.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6 p. m.—Royal Canadians. 7—Allen orchestra. 8—Concert orchestra. 11—Emerson Gill's orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
4 p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 8—New York program. 9—Detroit orchestra.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program. 8—Studio program.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra; soloists. 7:15—Casparr-Lingeman entertainers. 7:45—Courtesy program. 9—Concert program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Radio Pioneers' Hour. 8—New York program. 10—Weather report; closing grain markets and baseball scores. 11:30—Organ recital.

WKAF, Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)
10 p. m.—Classical program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
7 p. m.—Orchestra, directed by Robert Visconti. 7—Popular hour. —Rainbow Garden hour.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Alvin Roehr and his orchestra. 8—Eugene Schmitt, baritone. 8:15—Dance program. 9—Program under auspices of Bentley Post, American Legion. 12—Popular program.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (282 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Musical recital. 8:30—Agricultural Foundation program.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Crimson orchestra. 9:30—Old-Time Fiddlers. 11—Louisiana Serenaders.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert orchestra, Howard Tillotson, director. 8—Instrumental program by Scheuerman's Colorado orchestra. 8:25—Studio program.

KFXF, Colorado Springs, Colo. (250 Meters)
8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by William E. Brown, C. S. B., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Colorado Springs.

CNRC, Calgary, Alta. (435.8 Meters)
9:30 p. m.—Studio program, by Æolian quartet.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)
10 p. m.—Program of popular dance music provided by Belmont orchestra.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Movie Club. 8—Entertainment concert. 10 to 12—Dance music.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—Play night; studio program by KRE players, under direction of Miss Ruth Taft.

Zimbalist on Radio From R. C. A. Stations

New York, Oct. 2

WJZ announces that the Sunday night radio listeners are to receive a series of 10 concerts by some of the world's greatest artists radiocast by a chain of stations covering the United States east of the Mississippi River. The master station in the chain will be WJZ in New York, with WRC in Washington, WGY in Schenectady, WBZ in Boston, and KDKA in Pittsburgh, also included in the network.

The artists, who have already signed contracts to appear in this series include among others, Efrem Zimbalist, violinist; Marie Sundelius, soprano; Johanna Gadski, soprano; Sophie Braslau, contralto; Toscha Seidel, violinist; May Peterson, coloratura soprano; Moriz Rosenthal; Isa Kremer, the Russian lyric soprano; also the Fiske Jubilee Singers and the noted Ukrainian Chorus. Throughout the entire series the solo artists will be supported by a 22-piece symphony orchestra under the direction of the famous leader, Nathaniel Schilkret. In the opening concert, which will be radiocast at 10:15, Sunday night, Oct. 3, Efrem Zimbalist and the Fiske Jubilee Singers will be heard.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 3

NEW YORK — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist. 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 341 meters.

JAMESTOWN — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WOCL, 273 meters.

BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 246 meters.

BALTIMORE — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WCAO, 275 meters.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 6:30 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 417 meters.

CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WMBB, 250 meters.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WEBH, 370 meters.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA, The Principia, 280 meters.

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SUNSET STORIES

A Foreign Visitor to the Garden

VERY gorgeous was the garden that late summer day. Goldenglow, marigolds, and chrysanthemums made patches of yellow. The hydrangeas were changing from their summer blue to autumn pink. Scarlet sage made a handsome hedge around a vivid bed of cannas. The dahlias were a feast for the eyes—a riot of many colors. Dainty and lovely were the gladioli on their tall stalks. The asters were just beginning to bloom.

In the wild-flower garden the goldenrod was waving brilliant yellow plumes amid a wealth of varied colors. So you see the garden really was very, very gay.

Amid all this brilliant color one day in late summer bloomed a lovely white lily. It was much like an Easter lily, except that there were dainty dark lines etched on its white petals. And, too, it was larger, yes, much larger than an Easter lily.

When the lily had unfolded its petals and shaken itself into shape, it looked about the garden and smiled at the other flowers and said something that sounded like "Ohio."

"Colorado!" shouted Indian Pink, then asked, "Is this a geographical game?"

In reply the lily only smiled and continued saying "Ohio" as she nodded to the different flowers.

"She must wish us each to choose a state. I choose Maryland to go with my name," said a marigold.

"Then I'll be Kansas," cried a goldenrod.

Then the others chose in turn. "Florida for the gladioli!" "The cannas choose California." "Utah for the daisies." "Scarlet sage chooses Oregon." "Maine for the asters." "The hydrangeas vote for Virginia." "Golden-glow chooses Nebraska."

When each kind of flower had chosen a state, a big dahlia asked: "What do we do next?"

All the flowers looked at the lily, but she only smiled.

"I don't think much of that game!" protested Indian Pink. "Not I!"

"Nor I. Nor I. Nor I," echoed the others.

After a time the chrysanthemums began to laugh, at first softly, then more and more loudly.

"What a joke! What a joke!" cried a bouncing big chrysanthemum. "This is a Japanese lily and she is saying Good Morning to us in Japanese. Our family originally came from Japan and I remember quite well my great-grandmother telling me that in far-off Japan people greet one another with Ohio."

So the other flowers smiled at the lily, saying: "Ohio, Ohio, Ohio, welcome to the garden and to this country!"

The lily was so pleased that it smiled more and more broadly till it was finally in full bloom.

"How lovely she is!" cried a rose. "I do hope she will not be lonely with us!"

"Of course she won't," said the bouncing chrysanthemum. "In no time she will be speaking English as well as any of us. Didn't we chrysanthemums have to learn English and don't we speak it as well as anybody now?"

From the first the lily understood that they were trying to be friendly and in a short time she understood their words. Not for one moment did she feel lonely.

Progress in the Churches

When representatives of 100 or more Christian denominations meet in Lausanne, Switzerland, next summer to discuss their differences and speed, if possible, the advance toward Christian unity, they will find that every precaution has been taken to simplify and expedite the work of the assembly gathered from all quarters of the globe.

The careful nature of these preparations for the World Conference on Faith and Order is shown in a report just issued by the secretariat on the meeting of the continuation committee, held last month at Berne, Switzerland. This was an international meeting to arrange the program for the world conference which will be held at Lausanne Aug. 3 to 21.

To make certain that all the churches represented shall have a fair share in the deliberations, an international committee has been appointed. The Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of western New York, is chairman. Other members are Archbishop Soderblom of Sweden, Dr. A. E. Garvie of London, Archbishop Germanos of London, representing the Eastern Orthodox Church, with another American to be named by Bishop Brent.

This committee will receive nominations for speakers from three regional committees representing, respectively, the European section, the Eastern section and the American section of the Christian churches.

At the morning sessions there will be two speeches by these invited speakers, whose addresses will be previously printed and circulated in the three official languages of the conference, English, French and German. The afternoon sessions will be devoted to free discussions.

The meeting of the continuation committee was held in the Swiss Parliament House by courtesy of the president of the Swiss Federation.

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The plan to issue in annual guinea volumes the Westminster Abbey documents has been welcomed in America as well as in Britain. The first volume will consist of more than 1200 documents, including a series of early Royal Charters, which will thus become easily accessible to students.

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The temperance campaign among young people in British Wesleyan churches has achieved such remarkable results that the movement is to be extended to Primitive Methodism. A correspondent of the Christian World asks: "With the Drink Bill at £340,000,000, can the churches be inert and unmoved by the persistent foe of true religion?"

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It is proposed to celebrate the jubilee next year of temperance work in the British Wesleyan Methodist Connection by erecting a memorial to the pioneers, renewing the call to youth to deal with the drink traffic and completing the president's temperance campaign fund.

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Information of an interdenominational temperance council for Wales is proposed by Welsh Baptists, and a conference has been arranged.

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The practice is growing of opening English cathedrals to visitors without fee. At several, voluntary contributions have exceeded the amounts previously received from fees. As an experiment this summer York Minster has been open all day on Sundays.

At Bristol on three Sunday afternoons in August, when the regular choir was on holiday and the 3:30 evensong suspended, the dean and chapter opened the whole cathedral to visitors and conducted parties of visitors round the building.

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Bishop Brent, formerly of New York, who is temporarily in charge of American churches on the Continent of Europe, desires to have a permanent American bishopric for Europe if the congregations are willing to support a bishop.

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The choir of the German Baptist Church in Bucharest recently came under the favorable notice of the Queen of Rumania. The choir had taken part in an anniversary celebration at the Evangelical (Lutheran) Deaconesses' Home, attended by Her Majesty.

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As a result of the Life and Work Conference in Stockholm last year the Methodist Episcopal Church and the National Church in Germany are drawing together.

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The general synod of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui (Church in China) is announced to meet in Foochow May 1 to 8, 1927.

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The Bishop of Truro has received anonymously by post seven £1000 Bank of England notes toward the provision of a new church for Carbis Bay, a hamlet near St. Ives, Cornwall.

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Australian Methodists have contributed £315 toward the cost of renovating Wesley's Chapel, London. The work is now completed.

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George G. Davis of Waltham, Mass., secretary and treasurer of the Unitarian Foundation, Inc., has left to take charge of the mid-western district for the Foundation's forthcoming effort of Nov. 14 to 24 to raise $1,300,000 for denominational activities.

Between Oct. 5 and 15, however, he will attend the state Unitarian conferences of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota as representative of the American Unitarian Association, of which he is executive secretary.

Dr. Walter Reid Hunt of New York City, member of the executive committee of the Foundation, will direct the campaign activities of the Southern states.

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Under the auspices of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, 18 Church of England teachers have left Britain for training in the Canadian west. They will work alongside the clergy in the prairie districts of the dioceses of Edmonton, Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan. They have received scholarships of £110 each, which covers transportation and nine months' training in connection with the various dioceses concerned.

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The Rev. Clifford W. Hutchings, an alumnus of Yale and until recently minister of the Saugatuck Congregational Church, Westport, Conn., has become pastor of Cannon Street Church, Preston, Lancashire.

PARTY POST DECLINED BY MRS. LONGWORTH

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has declined the post of Ohio woman member of the Republican National Committee, the Evening Post says. The refusal of the proffered office was contained in a letter to Miss Rose Moriarity of Elyria, O., chairman of the Ohio Industrial Commission.

It was in answer to a letter from Miss Moriarty urging Mrs. Longworth to become a candidate for the position and offering to withdraw from the race in her behalf. "I am convinced that the duties of national committeewoman are not in my line," Mrs. Longworth said. "I prefer to work for the success of the Republican Party not as an official, but as an individual."

MUSEUM EXPLORERS BACK FROM ARCTIC

Greenland Expedition Makes 8500 Miles in 14 Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—The two-masted auxiliary schooner Effie M. Morrisey, carrying the Greenland Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, has arrived in Long Island Sound from a 14-weeks' trip which took her within 700 miles of the North Pole.

Among those on board were Robert E. Peary Jr., son of the explorer; Capt. Bob Bartlett, Commodore Peary's former captain; George Palmer Putnam, the publisher who directed the expedition; David Binny Putnam, 13, who was with Dr. William Beebe on the Arcturus Expedition; Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer; Daniel Willard Streeter of Buffalo, and Carl Duniud, a Montana cowpuncher.

The schooner had on board two live polar bears, lassoed by Mr. Duniud from an iceberg. She brought a cargo of walrus, narwhal and other Arctic specimens, all of which will be mounted for the museum.

The Morrisey covered 8500 miles. The last 1400 miles were made under sail alone, after having lost her propeller in the ice in Davis Straits.

What They are Saying.

CLARENCE T. WILSON: "Prohibition has gone through the Red Sea and now stands on the other side, dry shod as the children of Israel."

THOMAS NIXON CARVER: "Prohibition has removed from the economic field the faithful charwoman, the sole support of a drunken husband."

RUSSELL BOWIE: "Prosperous in what?—in what we have, or in what we are?—that is the crucial question."

C. C. PYLE: "The only difference between amateur and professional tennis is that the amateur receives none of the profits the 'pro' does. The amateur's profits go to clever business men. Wimbledon is owned by a closed corporation. When the debentures are paid off the profits go to the group of backers. Last year Wimbledon made $40,000."

C. E. WAGNER: "With the increased interest in sport, its worst enemy, commercialism, threatens to ruin it."

ARISTIDE BRIAND: "Finished is the reign of guns!"

J. B. PRIESTLY: "Tact and talk cannot exist together."

CALEB R. STETSON: "To mistake strong conviction for narrowness; to mistake deep and well-founded faith for prejudice; and to feel absolved from any definite faith because of a dislike of doctrine,—there is true narrowmindedness."

MINOT SIMONS: "The change from the letter to the spirit is the most encouraging aspect of the trend toward religious liberalism."

BALTIMORE & OHIO INCREASES PENSIONS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—At the same time that it raised its dividend from 5 to 6 per cent, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad increased the amount and modified its rules for pensions.

Reward for service hereafter will be granted to employees after 10 consecutive years and have reached the age at which they are eligible for pension. The basis employed in computing payments is 1 per cent of the average compensation for the 10 years of active service preceding retirement, multiplied by the number of years of service, with a minimum of $25 a month. The costs are borne entirely by the railroad.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris

IT MUST not be supposed that a European metallurgical trust is an idea of recent growth. On the contrary, it was adumbrated before the war both in France and Germany, but whereas the French would not have been content to be subordinate, the Germans, then possessing Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar, Upper Silesia, and the rest, would have laughed to scorn any suggestion of giving France a fair part. Thus, owing to the disproportionate strength of the parties, a Continental Bloc—as in its political aspect the union was called—was impossible. Germany would simply have absorbed France. There was no equality of any sort, and therefore no prospect of a decent bargain. But France always dimly hoped for the return of Alsace-Lorraine and its iron ore and blasting furnaces, and Germany had an idea of completing its predominance by annexing the whole of the Basin of Briey. Thus there is a sense in which the war was fought to bring about a Franco-German alliance. As it was conceived on the German side, it was a forced alliance. Deprived of Briey, France would have had to surrender industrially to Germany. On the French side—and for the moment I am speaking only of the French metallurgists—there was a desire to get on level terms, for bargaining purposes, with Germany, by the recovery of the Lorraine field.

A Franco-German Trust

When the war was over the French and Germans immediately began negotiations. While the politicians were wrangling, the industrialists on either side of the Rhine were putting out feelers. By 1920 formal meetings were taking place and offers were being made. One does not like to use the word inevitable, but if ever any arrangement was inevitable, humanly speaking, it was an arrangement between the French and German coal and iron owners. It is strange that this prospect was not discerned more clearly. In many articles and in books I personally showed the logic of a Franco-German trust several years ago; and the occupation of the Ruhr, so far from upsetting my thesis, confirmed it in the most remarkable manner. In an interview which I had with M. Poincaré, I was able to obtain from the French statesman a statement which plainly indicated that after the Ruhr episode would come a rapprochement which M. Poincaré would favor. It sounded paradoxical at the time to those who were convinced that M. Poincaré was acting purely out of hatred of Germany. The public may have believed one thing, but the industrialists believed another. The purpose of the latter was to drive a bargain with Germany, and in order to drive that bargain it was necessary that they should, as it were, hold every card which they considered good in their hands.

Striking a Bargain

France had already obtained a great advantage in the possession of Lorraine, but it was accompanied by a disadvantage. The iron of Lorraine was unworkable without the coal of Westphalia. The Ruhr and the recovered provinces were complementary. At a pinch the Ruhr could do without Lorraine, but assuredly Lorraine could not do without the Ruhr. France did not mean to keep the Ruhr, but the occupation was intended—at least by certain people—to force Germany to come to an agreement of a far-reaching economic character. In England there were a number of politicians and manufacturers who understood this, though they seldom mentioned it publicly. A Franco-German consortium, which would include practically all the iron and steel companies, and assure adequate supplies of coal, might prove to be the most formidable competitor of England, which could not manufacture as cheaply as the continental countries. The Germans were not to be coerced. They knew that though France was for the time being in a strong position, it could not remain in that position long, and if Germany could only hold out and refused to be coerced, sooner or later Germany could meet France on an equal footing. Before the war it was the weakness of France which prevented the consummation of an understanding, for France naturally held out. After the war it was the weakness of Germany which prevented the consummation of an understanding, for Germany felt that if it could hold out, the needs of Lorraine would make France willing to concede better terms. To be sure, there were political considerations, but though these political considerations complicated the question, close observers were always aware that the real fight was between the French and German industrialists, and both parties to the strife would in the end become tired and strike a bargain.

A Tremendous Machine

Besides France and Germany, Luxembourg and Belgium had to be brought into this combination. In the recent meetings in Paris, Belgium raised objections on the ground that its rôle was excessively reduced. Yet it was almost impossible to imagine that Belgian resistance would wreck the scheme. There were also objections by a few French industrialists, who thought that sufficient allowance had not been made for their potential development. But these were incidental difficulties. They were not fundamental. Thus, to all intents and purposes the Paris conversations resulted in the consecration of the existence of a great organization which must count among the most formidable organizations of the globe. In spite of the reservations which were made, they can properly be regarded as of minor importance. The general accord was at last reached and the little by-play for the gallery could safely be ignored. One might say that the Franco-German agreement, and the adhesion to that agreement of the satellites of France and Germany, was in the nature of things. In the upshot, the French manufacturers decided to produce certain quantities of metal annually, and the German manufacturers to produce certain quantities. Germany was to purchase a proportion of the Lorraine ore, which would cross the frontier freely. Markets were to be shared. Each national industry should retain its metropolitan markets and preserve its special rights in its colonial markets. But the rest of the world was to be mapped out, and competition, which would be costly and mutually destructive, was to be avoided. This meant, too, that prices should be regulated in common. It is a tremendous machine that has been built, and one can sympathize with those who think it may be directed against the consumer, who will certainly have to pay more than he would pay were there open rivalry. But, on the other hand, it is better that Franco-German struggles should cease. Working together, the two countries have every interest to aim at peace.

England's Position

The interested governments have their word to say, for they cannot regard the consumer as a negligible factor. Moreover, they must pronounce on the question of customs duties. But these restrictions apart, one may consider that a Continental Trust is now formed, and it is on the whole welcomed in France as another step taken toward a complete Franco-German rapprochement and European organization. By the specialization of production, which will be strongly encouraged, the European metallurgical industry can arrive at a degree of unity which will render almost impossible armed conflicts between the western nations of the continent. It is a pity that England cannot come in at present because it is not willing to make any concessions in its own markets (a perfectly natural attitude) and above all because it is difficult to estimate British industrial possibilites following the great mining strike and the general economic disturbance. Perhaps when things settle down there will be further discussions on this point.

NEW YORK VALUATION SET AT $15,686,991,770

J. D. Rockefeller Heads Personal List With $1,100,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Taxable property in New York, both real and personal, has been tentatively valued for 1927 at $15,686,991,770, according to the record just made by the Board of Taxes and Assessments.

This estimate is an increase of $2,307,337,276 over the assessed value for 1926, which was $13,379,654,494. Value of property exempt by law is set at $4,023,307,953.

Taxable real estate is estimated at $14,165,899,795, and personal property at $1,031,091,975. Exclusive of special franchises, the total increase of the investment on real estate for 1927 over 1926 is tentatively placed at $1,746,240,251.

The personal estate assessments list for the new year is headed by John D. Rockefeller with $1,100,000. The next highest is that of Judith P. Stettinius, $1,000,000. The $500,000 group includes John D. Rockefeller Jr., Gertrude Whitney, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Richard T. Wilson, Orme Wilson, Caroline A. Wilson, Payne Whitney, Gertrude V. Whitney, Consuelo V. Smith, Elsie Clews Parsons, Archer M. Huntington, George Ehret and Jean de St. Cyr.

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Jacksonville	4.55
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¶ The rates quoted above are day rates for station-to-station calls, and for an initial period of three minutes.

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New York

Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Getting Rid of the Hoarding Habit

THE old adage, "Keep a thing seven years, and you will find a use for it," has tricked many a conscientious and economically minded housewife into what may be plainly called the hoarding habit. With the proverbial seven years in thought she has patiently cluttered her home, burdened herself with the care of her accumulations and deprived herself of the pleasure of many a generous deed. Tricked she has been, for how often when the seven years have passed has she found that moth and rust and changing styles and customs have proven her savings useful only as fuel.

This habit comes easily to those who live long in one home. People who make frequent moves acquire, rather, the good habit of clearing out their belongings, of drawing a swift line of decision between essentials and nonessentials. The woman who keeps every letter no matter how trivial its contents, the man who refuses to weed out worthless ties from his rack and suits from his closet, the child who is not being taught to discard toys which he has outgrown, is each storing up days of discontent and worry for the future.

When one begins to analyze this hoarding habit, whether or not one enjoys the discovery, it will be found that it springs not only from an undue thought for the morrow but is even more often rooted in two other very undesirable qualities of thought — procrastination and indecision. Vast amounts of every conceivable sort of thing overflow attics, basements, closets and cupboards not because the owner actually thinks they will be useful at a later day, but because she seems unable to come to any decision as to their proper disposal and so is putting off that decision until a more convenient or a more desperate season.

Not Economy But Indecision

The spring house cleaning of many a worthy housewife might well be called the annual festival of indecision. She sorts and re-sorts. Many a day does she spend tucked away in her attic "looking over" its contents, vainly striving to discard and finally ending by keeping them all. "I never gave away a thing that I did not need it soon afterward," she may say by way of excusing her actions. Occasionally this may be true, but the feeling of freedom which comes from being done with an almost worthless object, justifies an occasional regret, and, after all, this may never come.

In a home where there are growing children an attic judiciously used is a splendid thing. When it is a storeroom of real thrift it serves its legitimate purpose, but when it becomes a storage place for every discarded article, worthless or worthwhile, it is a "snare and a delusion." When the hoarding housewife begins to wonder why her annual or semi-annual cleaning is so protracted and arduous, she has but to stop to consider the amount of time she is spending unnecessarily. This habit of hoarding, like any other habit, will never be broken until it is clearly seen to be a bad one. Even then it will not be broken by halfway measures or a weak stand.

Anyone who allows the hoarding habit to get hold of her, will find her home always crowded. Castle or cottage, it is all the same; the more room the more accumulation. A woman known to the writer who had resolved to break herself of this habit, went from basement to attic, pencil and note-book in hand, making an accurate list of every article, large or small, which was of no immediate use to her, but could be valuable to someone else. Her stand had been taken, and having in mind the remembrance of many a radiant spring day spent indoors unnecessarily, she was ruthless.

From Years Ago

She found her basement stored with boxes from the last moving, years ago, kept because in the hazy future they might be needed again. She found lamps from the almost forgotten period when oil-lamps were used in the home; a wash-wringer which had been superseded by the one on the electric washer; an old laundry stove which for many a long day had been replaced by a gas burner. She found barrels and boxes and bottles and cans. She did not find these things in the sense that they were new to her for they were not. Year after year she had been painstakingly caring for them because each looked as though it might be good for something sometime. What she found in her basement was a fair sample of her findings throughout the entire house. The attic was crowded with old furniture — discarded rockers, a couch, a baby buggy, pictures, shades, mirrors — every conceivable sort of household article. More than one trunk was bulging with garments which she intended to utilize sometime. In other parts of the house closets and cupboards and bookshelves were crowded and crammed.

When her list was completed she found through the Want Ad. columns of the daily paper a ready market for several good pieces of furniture, some of the best clothing and the remnants of several sets of dishes. The garments which she decided she could actually use in her own home were preserved. During the year she systematically made use of them and also of a collection of bargain remnants on hand, taking as her guiding thought that a present actual need should be supplied before a future possible one was provided for. Next she acquainted herself with every organization in her town which might make use of her surplus. She found that the Salvation Army and the organized charity association welcomed any and everything which she had to give. Later her heart was gladdened by reports from these gifts. A young mother with her first little one rejoiced in the rocking-chair. Rough floors were made easier for children to play about on because covered with pieces cut from her worn carpets. A widowed mother trying to support her two children by washing found the wringer a blessing. A children's home welcomed the children's books she sent. In an old ladies' home the gay pieces from her long-crowded piece-bag were joyously made into quilts and carpet-rags. A school library was glad to get a dozen volumes which were but stowaways on the home shelves. A large amount of old magazines and papers were sent to a near-by school which was soon to have a paper sale. Some little girls were thrown into a state of ecstacy by receiving a box of dresses, hats, parasols and odds and ends for playing "dress up."

It is quite to the point of this article to paraphrase Pope by saying, "The proper study of mankind is his attic." It is likewise quite safe to say that few of us should like to be judged by the heterogeneous accumulation found therein.

The woman of our story passes no more fine days in either attic or basement. Throughout the year articles which are to be discarded go at once to some place of further usefulness. Housecleaning season is shortened, moths are discouraged and a keener sense of order prevails. Moreover something fine and worthwhile is being developed in the home—the idea of sharing, of looking out for the needs of her fellow men.

Courtesy Museum of the American Indian

Much Folklore May Be Learned by Collecting Indian Dolls, Which Are Constructed of Native Materials and Dressed in Tribal Costume.

Upper, Left to Right—Eskimo Doll, Bolivian Doll, Sioux Doll.

Lower—Indian Doll Cradles.

"The Proof of the Pudding"

Baked Indian Pudding

One quart of milk, 4 eggs, 5 large teaspoonfuls of Indian meal, nutmeg and sugar to taste.

Boil the milk and scald meal in it, then let it cool before adding the eggs. Bake three-quarters of an hour.

Apple Sago Pudding

One cupful of sago and water enough to swell it (about 6 cupfuls). Put it on the stove and let the sago swell. In the meantime stew 10 or 12 apples. Mix with the swelled sago and bake three-quarters of an hour. Eat with cream sauce.

Wedding Cake Pudding

Four cupfuls of butter, 1 cupful of molasses, 2 cupfuls of milk; 2 teaspoonfuls of soda; 4 eggs; 2 pounds of raisins (stoned and chopped); 1 pound of currants; ¼ pound of citron; flour to make a batter as thick as pound cake. Add salt and all sorts of spices.

Boil or steam five hours. Eat with some sauce.

Salem Pudding

One cupful of suet, chopped fine; 1 cupful of molasses; 1 cupful of milk; 1 teaspoonful of soda; 3½ cupfuls of flour; 2 teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; 1 cupful of raisins; 1 teaspoonful of cloves; a little salt.

Steam three hours. Eat with some sauce.

Carrot Pudding

Half a pound of grated carrot, ½ pound of grated potato, ½ pound of suet, chopped fine, ½ pound of flour; spices of all sorts; salt, raisins and citron to taste.

Steam five hours. Eat with some sauce.

Green Corn Pudding

Take 6 ears of sweet corn (good size) and with a sharp knife split each row of kernels and scrape from ear. Mix with this pulp 2 eggs well beaten; 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of butter; 1 teaspoonful of salt, ½ pint of sweet cream (milk may be substituted with an extra spoonful of butter); and 1 dozen crackers grated or pounded fine. Mix well together and bake three hours in a pudding dish. If in custard cups, bake two hours. Use the corn raw.

Mrs. Meacham's Boiled Indian Pudding

Two teacupfuls of Indian meal; 2 cupfuls of flour; 1 egg; ½ cupful of molasses; 1 teaspoonful of soda; 2 teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Wet with milk till about as thick as a cake. Steam three hours. Never lift the cover while it is cooking or it will not be light. Serve with some sauce.

German Puffs

One pint of milk; 5 eggs; 2 ounces of butter; 10 teaspoonfuls of flour. Bake in cups. Serve with some sauce.

A Sauce for Boiled Puddings

Beat together well equal parts of butter and white sugar till the mixture becomes light, then season with nutmeg or any flavoring desired.

A Sauce for Baked Puddings

Take 1 pint of water; a large teacupful of sugar; a piece of butter the size of an egg; a little nutmeg and essence of lemon and bring them to a boil. Then take a little flour or cornstarch and beat it into a thin paste with water. Stir the paste in the ingredients previously boiled till the mixture is of the consistency of cream. Then add a tablespoonful of vinegar.

Jelly Pudding

This is really a sort of glorified bread pudding that makes a nourishing dessert to be served to children. First remove the crust from a medium-sized loaf of bread. Break the center part into bits, and put these into 6 cupfuls of milk. Set them aside to soak for an hour or so. Then stir in one cupful of granulated sugar and the well-beaten yolks of 3 eggs.

Beat this mixture thoroughly; pour into a buttered baking dish; set in a pan of water and bake as one would a custard. When the silver knife test shows it is done, pour a glassful of jelly over the pudding, spreading it well. Over this heap the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs.

Return to the oven, and bake until the meringue is golden brown. Serve immediately.

Sponging a Costume

An occasional sponging of one's costume will enable it to keep its freshness a great deal longer than it otherwise would.

First brush the garment well and empty all pockets free from dust, etc. Have a small bottle of gasoline, a cup of clean water, and a woolly rag the color of the article to be cleaned.

Place a blotter or cotton pad under each portion worked on to catch any grease that is dissolved and rubbed through. The gasoline is a solvent for all grease and oil spots and will brighten any portion of the garment that it is laid upon. The water will dissolve any sweet and starchy stains. Work over the entire garment carefully with these two solvents. When completed hang out in the open air, on a sunny day if possible, to deodorize. Then press in the usual manner.

Many cleaners work over the whole article with gasoline, then dry and work all over again with water.

A Place for Shoes

In a crowded closet it often is difficult to find a place for the shoes. Here is an excellent device that keeps them off the floor where they are likely to be damaged, and also takes up almost no room at all in the closet.

Nail a board along over the top edge of the baseboard. Have it wide enough to project about two inches out beyond it. The heels of the shoes are slipped over this projecting board, which allows the shoes to hang downward, soles against the baseboard and the toes well above the floor.

Such a support holds the shoes firmly and will be found satisfactory in every way.

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Lower View—Courtesy Better Homes and Gardens.

Dolls Collected as an Educational Hobby

COLLECTING dolls is an absorbing occupation for the woman who is interested in the folk stories and customs of various countries. One collection of dolls, displayed in a country home in northern New Hampshire, is a record of the owner's visits to Europe and the Orient. To the woman who cannot journey far from home, the collecting of the different types of Indian dolls promises an educational diversion.

Dolls were common among all of the Indian tribes. In the lodges of the villages built beside streams of the forests, or lakes in the mountains, or brooks in the open plains, or on the banks of prairie ponds; in the pueblos of the Southwest or the igloos of the Far North, small Indian mothers crooned cradle songs to their babies of stone, wood, clay, skin, dough, corncobs, plants and rags.

Among Oldest Dolls in the World

Among the oldest dolls in the world are those which tilt back and forth, known as "tumblers." The oldest dolls of China, called "ta pat to" or "struck not fall" are of this type. The progenitors of the Indian dolls were these little figures which right themselves no matter how often they are upset, for in the midst of the ancient pottery of the people who built the stone huts of Arizona's mesa country were found "tumbler" dolls made of baked clay.

The children of the Hopi play with dolls dressed to represent the beings called Kachinas, which are depicted in sacred dances throughout the year in the pueblo of Walpi. Travelers have sometimes mistaken these figures for idols, but they are really made for the ceremonies in which ancestors and departed relatives are remembered. They are made of cottonwood, and though they have the form and symbolism of idols, the Indians do not think of them in this way, but as playthings which the little girls carry around on their backs in the same way that the mothers carry their babies.

In speaking of these figures, the chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology says, "The particular symbolism of these dolls is so well depicted that the mothers use them as a kind of kindergarten method of instruction in teaching the mythology of their tribe."

The tribal and religious ceremonies are full of symbols, and in this way the children become familiar with the complicated masks, garments and ornaments. During the sacred ceremony of the "Bean Planting," which takes place in February of each year, such dolls are formally given to the little girls by men representing Kachinas.

Among the Eskimos, little ceremonial figures are used at a festival in which ancestors are remembered.

But the dolls used as playthings by Eskimo children must not be confused with these ceremonial figures. Eskimos are expert in the art of beautiful carving on ivory and horn, so the Eskimo father takes the material at hand and carves for his daughters tiny dolls made from the ivory tusks and bones of the animals of the north. Occasionally a doll is carved from driftwood. Dolls made of bone are dressed in deerskin and sealskin garments in exact reproduction of the grown-ups—not the children's—clothing.

It was natural that Indian mothers should follow the idea of dressing dolls in tribal costumes. These were closely followed. If the members of the tribe wore nose rings, the dolls followed suit. Heads of the babies of the Salish or Flathead Indians were pressed flat by binding them with pads and boards placed across their heads. A Salis doll is readily recognized by its flat head.

The dolls of the Sioux, the Apaches, and the Cheyennes often had hair arranged in tribal fashion. Some of the Sioux dolls were made of buffalo skins with tattooed and painted faces. The dolls of these tribes wore the tribal ornaments, including earrings, bracelets and necklaces. Their clothes and moccasins were as elaborately beaded as those of the warriors.

Cornhusk dolls were made by the Indians. Sometimes both the dolls and their costumes were constructed of husks. Other dolls, like those of the male and female cornhusk dolls shown in the picture of the Seneca Indians, were made of husks and dressed in fabrics.

Cradles

Indian doll cradles are as fascinating as the dolls who swung in them. The cradle has been used from the earliest times. The old-style Indian cradles of the eastern tribes were flat boards with sides of rawhide and decorated with quills and feather work. At a later period bead work was added. In "Home Life in All Lands," Mr. Charles Morris describes these babies' couches and adds interesting information in regard to those in use in other sections of the country:

"Those of the Pacific coast, made hollow troughs of wood, in which the little ones lay on soft beds of cedar bark. In the middle region of our country wicker baskets were everywhere in use, some of them built on a straight frame, others shaped like the bowl of a spoon. In all of these primitive cradles, the baby had to lie flat on its back, wrapped in furs or blankets or mats, and tied fast in its place with soft thongs."

Doll cradles were made of the same material and shaped exactly like those in which the brown papooses slept. Copying her mother, the Indian child carried her doll cradle on her back, supporting it with a band of buckskin placed across her forehead.

The addition of examples of doll cradles as well as the miniature types of pottery used by Indian girls in their play would add greatly to a collection of Indian dolls.

Van Briggle Art Pottery

THERE are a few arts which retain their romance even through the experience of commercial success. As one witnesses the casting, firing and glazing of pottery in the Van Briggle Art Pottery studios at Colorado Springs, we find still the charm and the kindly unhurried manner of artists who enjoy the beauty of their work. The factory is approached by a winding wooded pathway through Monument Park. The title of factory seems unsuitable for this cluster of low Dutch buildings with quaint squat chimneys and windows framed in colored tile, with hollyhocks bordering its walks and its western windows looking full upon Pikes Peak and the great Rocky Mountain range in which it lifts its head.

Artus Van Briggle worked in his youth with one of the well-known American pottery companies. He was interested in pottery-making more deeply than those who were content to work at the one process assigned to them. Besides learning modern methods thoroughly, he acquired a knowledge of the pottery of ancient days, and finally became so absorbed in the study of glazes that he devoted all his time to it. He traveled and searched for years, attempting to rediscover the secret of a fourteenth century Chinese glaze which he thought the finest he had found. Finally his search was successful, and after a long period of experimentation he felt competent to reproduce the soft dull glaze of this old Chinese pottery. In 1897 Mr. Van Briggle found in Black Canyon, just west of the Garden of the Gods, the particular clay which could be used for his work, and in 1899 he began making pottery on a small scale. He had at that time only two assistants, a thrower and a boy, and did all the other work himself. At present the work of the studios is carried on by Mr. Van Briggle's successors and a large number of assistants. The pottery has for many years been famous.

Visitors Welcome

In spite of the fact that Van Briggle pottery has a secret glaze for which it is particularly famous, visitors are always welcome to the factory, and a corps of guides is maintained to explain the work, to show each process in careful detail—only the glazing itself being protected by a railing from the too-close scrutiny of curious eyes. The entrance to the workshop is through a reception room in which all styles of their pottery are on display, with a couple of hostess-like saleswomen in charge. A great fireplace and decorative tile floors, green beam ceilings, brick walls, and leaded window-panes assure the visitor that he is not in a manufacturing establishment, but has been received into the home of artists who make and love beautiful pottery. Their aim in pottery making, as they state it themselves, is to "produce, not only rich and varied color but a beauty and dignity of line which shall be free from eccentricity." The decorated pots and vases have a design modeled in low relief, usually a conventionalized flower motif, and the desire is to add to the charm of the original line of the pot, rather than to decorate it.

The guides show visitors first the dissolving and filtering of the clay, which is then ready for use in the throwing and casting rooms. In the throwing room is seen the most interesting process of all—the potter deftly shaping the clay on his wheel. He seems oblivious of curious spectators, spins the little metal plate with his hand and starts the foot pedal which keeps the plate turning. We are watching Herr Schlegel, a German who, in appearance, is satisfyingly the traditional old potter. We are told that he has for years been very famous. He dips his hands in water, lifts the shapeless ball of clay to the revolving wheel, and shapes it with his hands as it turns, smoothing the surface occasionally by lightly touching a wet sponge to the clay as it revolves. The observer has time for just a few breathless gasps of admiration before the graceful shape is set aside ready for the next process. Herr Schlegel works out designs already established, he does not originate them. In fact, the majority of the designs now used were originated by Mr. Van Briggle years ago. His wife was keenly interested in the pottery, and a great help to him artistically. Mr. Van Briggle loved to do the work himself, and often when preparing an exhibit for an important exposition, he made each piece entirely with his own hands.

Twenty-four Processes

One is next taken to the great kiln where the ware is fired the first time. This kiln has a capacity of 4000 pieces, and the firing takes 30 hours.

Though visitors are not taken into the glazing laboratories, they are permitted to see from a distance the process of application. The artists who apply this glaze must be skilled in coloring by thought and not by sight, for the colors do not appear until the ware has its second firing. The glaze is applied with a bulb and spray. In the second firing an even larger kiln is used. The oven heat reaches to 2500 degrees, at which temperature the glaze will fuse and the colors appear. This kiln requires seven days to load, 56 hours to fire, five days to cool, and one day to unload.

There are many other processes in this work, 24 in all, and each one, with the exception of the mixing of the clay, is done by hand. All designs are made in three colorings, mulberry shaded slightly to purple, turquoise with shading of darker blue, and golden-brown shaded to slight sea-green. A visitor from New York wrote this tribute in their guest book: "It is only fitting that the soft colorings of Colorado's sunset should be perpetuated in Colorado's clay—and that thing you have done."

Sardine Sandwiches

Cut the heads and tails from 6 sardines and remove the spinal cords. Mash to a paste and add ½ of a cupful of riced or chopped hard-boiled egg, 2 tablespoonfuls of minced cucumber pickle and 3 tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise dressing.

Cucumber Sandwiches

Slice peeled cucumber into cold salt water to crisp. Lay the slices on buttered bread, spread mayonnaise dressing over and top with another buttered slice of bread.

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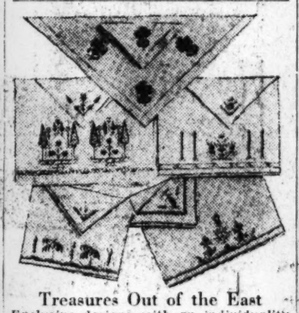

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Fluxing Earth

A Review by ALFRED C. LANE, Tufts College

Our Mobile Earth, by Reginald A. Daly. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

Every Morning in the Year
Daly has a new idea

THESE were the words of the song with which a glee club of the younger geologists regaled the Geological Society of America at its latest dinner in Washington. In this book some of these ideas are harvested by the brilliant Harvard geologist. The book advances from a basis of fact to bolder and bolder speculations.

The word "mobile" does not refer to the motion of the earth as a whole either around the sun or toward any far-off goal in Hercules or the Dragon, but rather to the mobility of the features of the earth, and so the book begins with a couple of interesting chapters about earthquakes. It was a curious coincidence that just after the first chapter was given as a lecture the earth should have responded by the most noticeable shaking given New England for many years.

Professor Daly is, however, no alarmist, and points out that in the customary scale of earthquakes No. 8 will do only 1 to 5 per cent of the damage of a No. 10 earthquake and that geological conditions in New England are not favorable for a severe earthquake, though proper building and the proper location of water and gas pipes are not to be ignored.

Interior Structure

From earthquakes as vibrations due to the jar when the earth cracks from too much accumulated strain, the author goes on to consider the way in which these vibrations, caught and recorded on a seismograph, show the interior structure of the earth. Even so the interior structure of a glass marble is revealed by light vibrations. These earthquake vibrations, he explains, indicate a series of shells, from an iron core to an outer crust of about 40 miles thick.

"New ideas" now begin to appear, with others recently out of fashion. Mr. Daly goes back to the notion that the surface of the earth was once fluid. He believes that we have, first, a granitic crust about 34 miles thick; then a layer about six miles thick of crystallized basalt; then a layer of less dense "glassy" basalt which gradually grows more dense and at a depth of something like 1800 miles becomes iron.

That there is under the solid crust of the earth a much weaker layer is generally accepted. It is also widely accepted, though not by Chamberlin and Taylor, that it rests on a layer which is very rigid to the quick strains produced by the tides, but is nevertheless viscous and does not remain at rest when a strain slowly accumulates. Thus mountains and continents project because they are lighter. Daly's separation of a zone of crystallized basalt from the granite above and the glass below is his own notion.

Volcanic Activity

He then proceeds to explain volcanic activity by a process of "gas fluxing" in which the heat is brought to the surface by the gas given off by the crystallizing basaltic lava. He distinguishes three kinds of eruption: from a point, as in ordinary volcanoes; from lines or cracks; and from areas when a block of the earth's crust is supposed to founder. This "new idea" he supposes for the Yellowstone Park.

The next chapter takes up changes of sea level, both those due to abstraction of the water from the sea to be piled up in glaciers, and those due to the depression of the land by the weight of the ice. A recent world-wide sinking of sea level, due the author assumes to a recent increase of the polar icecap, is another "new idea." He applies the explanation to great continental changes in past time, first to general movements, then to the crumpling of mountain ranges.

Here Mr. Daly begins to use the words "guess," "hypothesis" and "speculation" more and more frequently. Yet in no case are his surmises without some basis in fact. He accepts Chamberlin's theory that the planets were formed from matter drawn off from a solar eruption by a passing star, but he thinks that the earth was once molten and that the moon came off from the earth, not that it was captured by it, as Taylor thinks.

A Broken Continent

For that or some other reason the granitic matter is supposed to have been unsymmetrically arranged in one large continent, which has broken in two, so that the Old World and the New are sliding away from each other, opening up the Atlantic Ocean, and as they go crumpling up the mountains that girdle the Pacific. The contraction of the earth in cooling and changes in its rate of rotation help in the crumpling process, and some nine classes of facts are supposed to be best explained by this bold "speculation." One merits especial attention. It is that the mountains were folded first and uplifted later. This is certainly important if true, and I know that sound geologist, the late J. B. Woodworth, was impressed with its truth.

The book has the merit of a clear, coherent, consistent development of a train of thought. With many of its "new" ideas the reviewer is in sympathy. Indeeed, some of them were foreshadowed in a comparison of the earth to a butternut in the Scientific Monthly. Yet it is only fair to point out that writers like A. Holmes, in the Geological Magazine, and Frank B. Taylor, in the American Journal of Science (Greater Asia and Isostasy) have come in some respects to very different conclusions.

A different rate of downward increase of heat might imply no zone of solid basalt or a much greater one. Daly emphasizes the water given off in volcanic eruptions. If that has been coming off at anything like the present rate in the past billion years or so, would the original hot and liquid earth have had anything like the equivalent of the present atmosphere and ocean as a blanket?

A Stimulating Book

These and many other questions suggest themselves as one reads this stimulating book. Such was no doubt the author's intention, for he is far from dogmatic. But one criticism might be made, that while in the lectures proper he could hardly have gone into controversy he might in the bibliographic lists at the end have pointed out, more than by indirection, where one might find the other sides of controversial points; that his colleague Davis would not accept the story of the atolls as here given; that Chamberlin does not believe, as one might think by casual reading of the reference on page 104, that the earth was once fluid, and that Taylor says flatly "isostasy does not enter in at all. The earth never was a molten globe," etc.

It would be interesting to take the sections of the outer layers of the earth as drawn by Daly and compare them with those drawn by A. Holmes last December and by Backlund recently for the Geological Magazine.

The 187 illustrations from the lantern slides which illustrated the lectures add much to the beauty of the book. Unfortunately, the publishers, to bring out the 85 halftones, have used a very heavy paper, and made a very heavy book. One wonders if omitting most of the halftones, replacing a few by line drawings, and using a thinner paper would not have made a more usable book. But Daly on the Mobile Earth is a worthy successor in the Lowell Institute courses to Darwin on Tides and Drummond on the Ascent of Man.

In Praise of Whitman

The Fight of a Book for the World, a companion volume to "Leaves of Grass," by William Sloane Kennedy. West Yarmouth, Mass.: the Stonecroft Press.

STUDENTS of Walt Whitman's writings, a constantly increasing host, may find much in this unique volume to please and aid them in their efforts to gain an appreciative understanding of the "good gray poet." As its title seems to imply, the content of the book is rather belligerent, a fact manifestly due to a well-defined feeling on the part of its author that the public has not always dealt fairly with Whitman. The fund of information contained in its pages, however, suggests a labor nothing short of stupendous, which could have been born only of the most genuine affection for and admiration of this colossus of American poet-prophets.

One readily believes that the book, as the author declares, has been in preparation since 1886. The author, who is among the last of Whitman's contemporary admirers, has spent years of unremitting search in collecting the data relative to some of the most intimate details of Whitman's works and life; and while the volume contains little of biography, except what is incidental to the main purpose, it sets forth in the author's characteristically energetic style innumerable facts which will be welcomed by every reader of Whitman's works.

The major part of the volume is given to an account of the reception of "Leaves of Grass." The author faithfully portrays the response of the day to Whitman's unique pronouncements, some of which shocked the literary world to its foundations no less because of their peculiar form than because of their bizarre content. In the chapter entitled "Growth as a Work of Art," are related many incidents of the genesis and construction of various passages, and historical incidents relating thereto, and this is followed by a comprehensive explanation of difficult passages, passages in which the casual reader might find some difficulty in getting at the writer's meaning.

A reader, less than an ardent student of Whitman, might find it difficult to understand the value of the chapter devoted to "Index of Dates," covering the dates of the appearance of all the poems included in the various editions of "Leaves of Grass"; and also of the chapter listing the many changes made in titles by Whitman himself as the years went by. There is an interesting bibliography of all of Whitman's writings as they first appeared and also of his articles in the "Conservator."

A fact not generally known, but clearly set forth in this book, is Lincoln's opinion of Whitman and his works. It will come as a surprise to many that Lincoln not only was an early admirer of Whitman's genius, but also predicted for him an illustrious career. The quotation from Henry Bascom Rankin's "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," 1916, tells of Lincoln's habit of reading aloud sections of Whitman's poetry to the office force, not always a submissive audience it seems, when he was engaged in the practice of law, ending with the assertion: "He [Lincoln] foretold correctly the place the future would assign to Whitman's poems, and that 'Leaves of Grass' would be followed by other and greater work."

"The Fight of a Book for the World" will find a place on the shelves of Whitman students to be used by them frequently, both for its factual content and for its multitude of suggestive references.

A Statesman's Sanctuary

Fallodon Papers, by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G. London: Constable. 10s 6d net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. $2.50.

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN, in an address not long ago, spoke of the necessity of providing sanctuaries, not only for birds, but for Prime Ministers. In these papers, Viscount Grey, Foreign Secretary during the World War, upon whom devolved as heavy responsibility as that carried by any minister in England, introduces the public to a sanctuary which, as we read, we feel can hardly have brought more joy and peace to the feathered guests of all sorts and kinds who came there for refuge than to their host himself.

These papers have been written, all of them, some considerable time after the war, and we know that Lord Grey has taken recently little part in public affairs; yet the events he has to relate in connection with his birds, his fishing and his reading belong, in many instances, to those years when he was at Downing Street. It is interesting, therefore, to observe how consistently and yet how apparently without effort he has preserved the sanctuary atmosphere, so to speak, in these pages. There is here scarcely a mention, and for many anxious years it must have been seldom when these subjects were not thrusting themselves fiercely upon his thought, of wars and conferences, of Cabinet meetings and parliamentary debates, of vital decisions affecting not only one country only, but half the countries of the world. He speaks of having "been at the mercy of public life, which is a very tyrannous affair," but we should think that few men have allowed public life to interfere so little as he with those sanctuaries of his thought, kept for the things which possess so profound a joy and interest for him.

Fallodon is not a great estate. Its owner modestly disclaims the possession of park or lake, but there are two large ponds, and here, with a fox-proof fence and two or three acres of trees and shrubs, is the bird sanctuary. The success of his sanctuary, which has brought such a wide variety of birds together, making them within its area remarkably tame, whereas immediately outside they revert to habitual timidity, Lord Grey attributes to the individual care and interest of his gardener; but it is easy to see from these papers how large a part the sanctuary has in his affections and how closely in touch he has been with its many vicissitudes.

He tells some delightful stories about the water fowl which visit Fallodon, and how rich has been the reward of the hospitality offered them. At one time nothing but the common duck was seen on the ponds. "Now every year my ponds are visited frequently by the mallard, teal, wigeon, pintail, shoveller, pochard and tufted duck." And the writer goes on to a point which is no less interesting the extraordinary tameness of the birds as they learn that they can trust those who have encouraged them to sojourn there. "One very interesting point about wild things is how quickly you can get a perfectly wild bird tame. I remember one December afternoon finding a wild pintail drake on the pond. He rose, flew high into the air, and circled round; but when he saw that the pinioned and tame birds did not follow him, after much flying at a great height he lit again on the pond. That evening when I was feeding the birds, he came and looked on, and within a week he would come out with the others to feed and pick up the grain I threw to him, and even when some of the grain fell on his back he was not alarmed."

Of two great Americans, Lord Grey speaks with unmeasured praise, of Colonel Roosevelt and of Walter Hines Page, whose friendship and understanding were of such inestimable value to him and to England, during years of terrible anxiety and strain. He relates a highly interesting experience in connection with the former. A message came to Lord Grey, then at the Foreign Office, that when Mr. Roosevelt evacuated the White House, he was going to travel in Africa and later coming to England; he meant to be in England in the spring, when the birds would be in full song, and he would like someone to walk with him in the country who knew about such things. "It is no more a necessary qualification," observes the writer drily, "for the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in London than it is for the President of the United States that he should know the songs of the birds, and it is an amusing coincidence that we should have been able to arrange this little matter satisfactorily between us as if it were part of our official duties, without feeling obliged to call in experts."

President Roosevelt arrived. "The day was arranged and at the appointed time we met at Waterloo Station, . . . and for some 20 hours we were lost to the world." Lord Grey found that the ex-President not only had a deep interest in birds, but a remarkable knowledge of them. Here is an incident in their country walk, illustrating how accurate that knowledge was: "We were passing under a fir tree when we heard a small song in the tree above us. We stopped and I said that was the song of a golden-crested wren. He listened very attentively while the bird repeated its little song, as its habit is. Then he said, 'I think that is exactly the same song as that of a bird that we have in America;' and that was the only English song that he recognized as being the same as any bird song in America. Some time afterward I met a bird expert in the Natural History Museum in London and told him this incident, and he confirmed what Colonel Roosevelt had said, that the song of this bird would be about the only song that the two countries had in common."

Whatever the subject under discussion, here are those serene spaces, that gentle stillness, which denote the sanctuary; like the little water-fowl of Mr. Robert Gibbings' charming woodcuts which beautify these pages, we find ourselves within a fox-proof fence of peaceful, kindly happenings.

It is entirely in keeping with the whole tenor of this book, from beginning to end a tribute to nature, that the last chapter should be devoted to Wordsworth's "Prelude." This pioneer among Romanticists, who bade men turn to a contemplation of the vernal wood, the dear mountain tops, the raven's nest, that they might learn, not only to love nature better, but also better to comprehend and love their fellow man—how akin is his gospel to that of the owner of Fallodon. Political responsibility was not Wordsworth's, but the sense of intense political conflict was his in his youth, and to a nature so sensitive, so deeply conscientious, this was hardly less overwhelming than if upon his decisions the fate of numberless others had depended. At any rate, it was to nature he turned for relief and reassurance, and we cannot doubt that Lord Grey has followed his example: "Thus, to those of us who have the same sort of susceptibility that Wordsworth had to all the aspects of natural beauty, his poetry becomes something not to be measured merely by poetic merit, but something which reproduces, interprets, and reveals to us our own experiences, and is therefore not like something outside appealing to our admiration, but like something which is akin to us, part of ourselves, part of our lives."

So simply and easily, with so much pleasure, do these papers of Lord Grey appear to have been written, that we can only hope they are but the preliminary to others from his pen.

E. F. H.

A One-Man Horse

Smoky, by Will James. Illustrated by the author. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

IN HIS newest book Will James has contributed another chapter to the colorful story of the history of the Southwest, and as such it is chiefly interesting. It is a story of a cow pony and, appropriately, has a place along with his "Drifting Cowboy" and "Cowboys, North and South." It is remarkable for its illustrations, for Will James has made a place for himself in Western art by his sketches of Western life, and, it may be said in passing, few artists have equaled him in his portrayal of Western life and none has excelled him. He belongs distinctly to the school of Frederick Remington.

The life that Will James pictures in "Smoky" is the same life that he describes so graphically and charmingly in his two previous volumes. They record a day that is past—when the range was unfenced and the longhorns ranged the prairies. It is the country of Alfred Henry Lewis, who gave "Wolfville" to the world as a reporter who chronicled the narratives told by the "Old Cattleman," "Doc Peets" and "Cherokee Pete."

It was only yesterday that this country was a living reality—colorful, filled with youth and rich promise. The men who settled it, who built their adobe huts and established law throughout it have passed, or, at most, few remain. The narratives that Will James, Alfred Henry Lewis and a score of others have written down regarding these men are just as much a part of the history of this Western and southwest wonderland as any of the more scholarly histories that are sure to follow.

"Smoky" was a one-man horse, but that should not be held against him, because not a few of the great thoroughbreds are one-man horses. Love and gentleness made "Smoky" the best cow pony in the southwest, and as such he was famous among cattlemen and cowboys. And then a horse thief captured "Smoky," and under harsh treatment, unkindness and hate, "Smoky" went bad. And he became known everywhere as the worst broncho in all the cattle country. "Smoky" had many trials, many vicissitudes, and then finally the man who had found him a wild and free young colt ranging the prairies and who had made him, through love and proper care, the best trained pony in the southwest, found him again and "Smoky" was redeemed.

"Smoky" was much like the little girl of the old nursery rhyme—the little girl who had a little curl in the middle of her forehead. When "Smoky" was good, he was very, very good, and when he was bad he was—terrible. But, like the little girl, "Smoky" came out all right in the end.

In his preface, Will James says that to his way of thinking, there is something missing with any person "who hasn't a soft spot in his heart for an animal of some kind."

"With most folks," he continued, "the dog stands highest as man's friend, then comes the horse. With others the cat is liked best as a pet, or a monkey is fussed over; but whatever kind of animal it is a person likes, it's all hunkydory, so long as there's a place in the heart for one of them or a few of them."

A Sound Thriller

The Chinese Parrot, by Earl Derr Biggers. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.

IF IT hadn't been for Charlie Chan, once number one boy in the Jordan's Honolulu home and now Detective-Sergeant Chan of the Honolulu police, there would have been no story for Mr. Derr Biggers to tell, for the detective in this case was not put on the job of unraveling a mystery but rather was put on finding a mystery to unravel. This demands an explanation, which one should read the book to find. The time would not be wasted, provided it is a sound thriller one wants, a mystery story with all the good qualities of such a tale and none of the obvious and bad ones.

This is high praise for a book of the thriller class, but not higher than "The Chinese Parrot" deserves. It is a curious thing that books of this type, for which there is always a big demand from all sorts of readers, are so seldom satisfying. What the reader asks for in them is suspense, excitement, action—any one or two of which they are sure to find, but it is all too seldom that one can find all three, plus good writing. "The Chinese Parrot" satisfies all these demands, hence the praise.

Stolen pearls are the crime motive—only they are never stolen, owing to the watchfulness of Charlie Chan, who suspects evil about him without ever being able to put his finger on it.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Bison of Clay, by Max Begouën. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

An Interpretation of Recent American History, by James C. Malin. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Summer Storm, by Frank Swinnerton. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

The Allbrights, by Archibald Marshall. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

A Short History of Italian Art, by Adolfo Venturi, translated by Edward Hutton. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

Three Ships in Azure, by Irvin Anthony. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

Chi-Wee and Loki, by Grace Moon. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

The Tattooed Man, by Howard Pease. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

Classified Types of Literature, by Mabel Irene Rich. New York: The Century Company.

The Conquest of Civilization, by James H. Breasted. New York: Harper & Bros. $5.

The Ordeal of Civilization, by James Harvey Robinson. New York: Harper & Bros. $5.

Church and State in Mexico, 1822-1857, by Wilfrid Hardy Callicott. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. $4.

The Last Days of Pompeii, by Bulwer-Lytton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

The Treasure Ship, by Lady Cynthia Asquith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates, by Mary Mapes Dodge. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

The Holly-Tree and Other Stories, by Charles Dickens. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Lilliput, by Roberta T. Swartz. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $1.50.

The Word Abideth, by Thomas Tracy Walsh. New York: Longmans Green & Co. $1.

You Can't Win, by Jack Black. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Children's Own Book of Letters and Stories, by Maude Burbank Harding. Boston: Marshall Jones Co. $1.75. Text edition. $1.20.

Three American Plays, by Maxwell Anderson and Laurence Stallings. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.50.

Collected Parodies, by Louis Untermeyer. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.75.

The Blue Bonnet, by Augustus Muir. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.

Among the Girls' Books

When I Was a Girl in Sweden, by Anna-Mia Hertzman. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Patricia and Other Girls, by Marguerite Murphy. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

What Rosalie Dare Won, by Amy Brooks. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Dear Mother Make-Believe, by Mabel Cleland Widdemer. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $1.75.

EARLY in the forenoon of the day before Christmas Anna-Mia's father would go out into the spruce forest with the children to cut the tree. "He always made a pretty little ceremony out of his tree-cutting. After a perfect one had been found, he would walk up to the nearest and largest tree, doff his cap, bow low before it, and say in a deep, solemn voice: 'Dear Father Spruce, I salute you. May we bring your pretty child to our house to help us celebrate Christmas?'"

This is only one of the charming customs described by Mrs. Hertzman in her excellent contribution to the "Children of Other Lands" series. In "When I Was a Girl in Sweden" she has written about her girlhood in her native land, portraying her home, her duties and pastimes, and the customs of her people. There is fun and information in this little book, all conveyed in a natural, straightforward fashion that a child of eight or thereabout can comprehend and enjoy.

Marguerite Murphy's "Patricia and Other Girls" is a continuation of the account of the exploits of Patricia Strickland. She is the popular young person who figured last year as the heroine of "Patricia From New York," who went to spend a year with her grandparents in a little Minnesota town. At the time of her coming she was considerably spoiled, but she first conquered herself and then brought the whole town to her feet, including her wise old grandmother.

In the new book she continues her beneficent and triumphal progress to a girls' camp on Lake Winnebago. It is a fairly typical girls' camp, with sports and contests of many kinds, ingenious camp stunts, parties, and friendships. The theme of the book is snobbishness, its evil, and its cure. The delineation of character is all rather obvious, but the book sparkles so brightly with pleasant incident and lively talk that girls who have not been lucky enough to acquire a more solid taste will probably like it. It is too wholesome to hurt any girl; it will please some.

"What Rosalie Dare Won," by Amy Brooks, is written for girls from eight to 12. This is the third of the "Rosalie Dare" series. In it Rosalie, who is an orphan, visiting a large circle of relatives, has arrived at the age of nine. She is an exemplary child. So far as we can learn, she never does anything that is not thoughtful, unselfish, and polite. She has also a wonderful command of the English language. In speaking to a 12-year-old cousin about her performance for a bazaar, she remarks with surpassing savoir faire, "I thought your chorus steps were charming."

Then there is the five-year-old Carline, who greets Rosalie with the exclamation, "Oo-o, I know you are Rosalie, and I'm going to love you!" Again we must play the ungrateful part of a doubter, or admit we never met in real life so articulate a child of five.

For older girls again is Mabel Cleland Widdemer's "Dear Mother Make-Believe." It is another variation on the old, old theme of the poor little girl who becomes rich. Mary Christina was an orphan child in a Home! a good Home, it is true, with a kind, understanding matron and a Board that did its utmost. Nevertheless Mary Christina and her friend Milly were glad enough to go to real homes that did not begin with a capital letter and housed relatives that, though not real, yet bestowed real affection.

A large part of the narrative is made up of letters that Mary Christina wrote to an imaginary mother, "Dear Mother Make-Believe." Mary Christina differs from other girls, but in this case we are willing to accept the difference because the author has succeeded in depicting a real girl, even though she is exceptionally endowed with imagination and sensitiveness. There are some geniuses in the world after all. An excellent foil for Mary Christina is provided in the blunt and practical Milly. Among the girls' books of the season this stands high for the interest and coherence of the plot, the soundness of the diction, and the honest individuality of the characters.

In the Dickensian Mode

Shot Towers, by John T. McIntire. New York. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

THOSE members of the human race who still read Dickens have kept themselves in tune for Mr. McIntire's "Shot Towers." Not as robust as Dickens's novels and lacking their exaggerations, it still is reminiscent of them in its slow, garrulous unfolding of its plot, its many characters, most of them of humble station, and its happy ending on Christmas Day with virtue amply rewarded, lovers united and the arm of the law extended to pull in the wrongdoers.

The book contains 414 pages. In it all there is hardly a climax, hardly a spectacular event. The pages are filled pleasantly with careful reports of what ordinary men and women say and do, while Mrs. Carey pursues her search for traces of her son. There are a score of characters, some of them not at all necessary to the story, but each impressive because real. There are scenes that make no addition to the development of the plot, but have so patent an air of verisimilitude that to omit one would be to omit a part of the picture. There lies the strength of the book. At the same time it may be a weakness.

All this must have happened in the '70s or thereabout. Certainly it was the era of horses, before gasoline was thought of as a source of power. Little old Mrs. Carey had come to the city with her grandson Tad to find out about the "fine rare thing" that Tad's father had told her would fill their pockets with gold. It was something Tad's father had made or invented, but he never had time to tell his mother what it was. He had left his mother's house eight years before in secret because the law was after him for a hasty blow. He had gone to the city, worked for a year and then come home to his mother to leave that nebulous legacy and nothing more.

The story is the history of Mrs. Carey's search for the thing Tom had made, her patient scouring of the shops where he might have worked at his job as wheelwright, the friendships she built up with the people of whom she sought information, the intrigues of those who ferreted out the facts and tried to trade upon them, the renunciation she made when she discovered Tom's invention was the very thing that had brought wealth to the father of the girl who had been kind to her, and then—the neat piecing out of the whole puzzle.

One does not become greatly interested in the story. It is too easy to see through it almost from the start. But one does come to care greatly for several of the characters, for indomitable Mrs. Carey, for big, kindly Joe Kyle, who had grown rich on the invention, for modest Mr. Pipes, for O'Neil with his dreams of a lordship in Ireland, for Canary, the weaver, for Mrs. Fitz, the landlady—oh, for so many of them.

And horses! The whole fabric of the book is built round horses and the trades that were germane to them. It is hard for us in this day to realize how much business used to be associated with horses.

Mr. McIntire piles detail upon detail, full, precise, patient. There is not much lift about the narrative, not much fire or movement. But there is a fine sense of living in it, and a full-bodied actuality about the people, common, everyday folk that they are.

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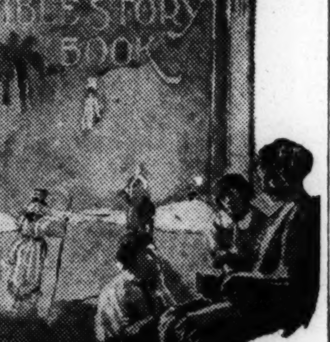

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Music News of the World

This Picture and That

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Sept. 21

WHEN we wish to compare these brisk and giddy-paced times with the ampler and simpler days of our forbears, the heavy historian is not always our best guide. A bundle of faded letters, a diary, even an old account book, often supplies more light for the imagination. In the present instance, aid came from a birthday book compiled about that period when, as our least solemn historian tells us, a gentleman's collars impinged upon his cheeks and a favorite Prime Minister wore bottle-green trousers and far, far too many watch-chains. The present writer picked the book out of a box of "twopenny" composers in the Charing Cross Road where, as on the Paris quays, secondhand booksellers gain a mysterious livelihood by allowing passers-by to read their stock-in-trade for nothing.

Garbed in faded finery of gold and red morocco, the "Birthday Book of Musicians and Composers (for every day in the year)" provided—to use its compiler's own words—"poetical allusions, pithy remarks, reflections, opinions, advice, maxims, etc." As befitted the Victorian era, the musical maxims were mostly moral and sometimes mixed. For example, musicians with happy returns on April 1 were admonished: "If in thine art thy striving be but true, Thy life shall surely be made cheerful too." Those, however, who shared birthday honors on July 1 with William Wallace, "the celebrated Dramatic Composer of Maritana," were warned: "We may endure whate'er this world displays, But not a row of ever sunny days." Evidently a native of Manchester, this versifier emulated Alexander Pope, who wrote—so a schoolboy has alleged—principally in heroic cutlets.

When a Lady Plays

The Victorians expected the lady performer on the piano to perform like a perfect lady. "There is," says the Birthday Book, "an indescribable charm in a lady's playing, if she follows the dictates of her womanly instinct, and carries out the natural bent of her disposition. The gracefulness, the purity of feeling, the charming modesty of expression a lady can display in her performance, a man will never be able to infuse in his playing."

It is worth giving two pennies for the thoughts of our great grandparents on such subjects. Indeed this little book is a sort of magic casement opening on a land musically forlorn, where, in tepid strains of oratorio, composers are heard celebrating every unfortunate prophet or martyr they can lay their hands on. Queen Victoria had knighted the composer of "Home, Sweet Home," the feebly sentimental and popularity-hunting Henry Rowley Bishop as far back as 1842. Here is a Victorian critic's panegyric on the first of a strange line of titled musicians: "The star of his genius illumined a notably dark period in native art, bringing hope back to those who believed in the future of English music in spite of gloomy surroundings. It is no exaggeration to say that, contemplating his works and their effects at the end of the half-century since he was at his best, his star was also the herald of a bright era in music which has scarcely yet reached its noontide splendor." That is enough to make even a Bishop blush, and anyone but a critic, careful. Many prima donnas have made their audiences weep by singing "Home, Sweet Home," but how often has the lachrymose listener guessed that this tearful tune was the harbinger of modern English music?

Californian Fruit

Now, in the brighter musical era of 1926, thousands are attending the Promenades at Queen's Hall, the unconventional concerts where those who promenade want to sit, and those who sit generally want to promenade, and where, by the way, one can never be quite sure that some Eaton-cropped, silk-stockinged young thing will not perform on the piano or the fiddle in the most unladylike manner imaginable.

Arthur Bliss brought back from California three new orchestral works of which an "Introduction and Allegro" has just had a first London performance at a Promenade. After a few bars one began—metaphorically, of course—to rub one's ears. Could this be the same Bliss? the composer of the "Mêlée Fantasque," "Rout," and the "Color Symphony"? Was this the Californian fruit of rows of ever sunny days? If the other new works are in the style of an "Introduction and Allegro," their author is truly a reformed musical character. The orthodox critics are already extending glad right hands, and their notices are so many invitations to "Put it there, my boy, put it there." This is an age of artistic revolution and reformation, and since Stravinsky's right-about-turn, the rebel and the reformed are often one and the same person—only duller.

Apart from any questions of orthodoxy or heterodoxy, this new work has one obvious and serious weakness. In spite of some excellent material, skillfully treated, there are incongruous elements that never resolve into a unity. The rhythm is vigorous, varied and logical enough; the musical ideas themselves fall out. Instead of true creative spontaneity we are offered a rather tentative and uncomfortable experiment in style. The "Introduction and Allegro" marks a transition. One hopes that a very talented composer will avoid the example of Stravinsky, who, when he reformed, invited the lion and the lamb to lie down together in his work—and unfortunately the lamb ate up the lion.

Among contemporary English composers probably no one would surprise Sir Henry Rowley Bishop more than John Ireland. An amusing half-hour might be spent in constructing an imaginary conversation between the two on the subject of their common art. It would end, no doubt, in a Bishop's move. Ireland offers little compromise to his listener, and less flattery. The Symphonic Rhapsody, "Mai-Dun," has the grim strength and bigness of the ancient earthworks on Fordington Hill near Dorchester, which directly inspired the work. Ireland's larger compositions give the impression of being wrought from tough material. He is a sculptor of sound, where Debussy, for example, was a painter. The vigor of the Symphonic Rhapsody, and a certain roughness of texture, reminded one of an Epstein bronze. Somebody once described Ireland as the strong man of English music. Many of us wish he were less silent.

Another English work heard recently at the Promenades was the Pastoral Symphony of Vaughan Williams. This work is as long as a summer's day—and as languorously beautiful. The fields of the musical landscape are fenced with consecutive fifths, and all nature sings one never-ending folk song, complete with model harmonies. The art of Vaughan Williams is an escape from the present into an earlier and more golden age that never existed. He is really a belated musical member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. As someone said of the Victorian Romantic Movement in literature, his art has escaped from the churchyard to the hilltop. There it rises often to a meditative ecstasy—and sometimes falls into merely model meditation. To the foreigner perhaps there is no contemporary English music more truly English, or more genuinely attractive, than that of Ralph Vaughan Williams.

A Baltic Musical Pilgrimage

By HERMAN KLEIN

I

IT WAS at Riga, some three or four weeks ago, that I began to realize the tremendous importance of the part that national music can play in the renascence of old lands long subjugated beneath an alien tyrannous rule. Everything I heard and experienced as I traveled through the Baltic States could be regarded in the light of a preparation for that ultimate and impressive climax. Hence a feeling of gratitude that I had not journeyed from England by the customary railway route via Ostend and Berlin; for had I done so, I should have begun at what, as I discovered, could only properly constitute the end of my pilgrimage. As it was, a return ticket from Hull to Helsingfors by the Finland (calling at Copenhagen) landed me where I could best start upon a crescendo of musical interest.

Finland, Estonia, Latvia—that is, I think, the order in which the musical explorer should visit these countries. He will find that whilst they possess many fundamental features in common, stretching back to the same early periods and examples of national folklore, yet there are subtle differences, of both quality and degree, which must be attributed to the varying influences of national character, of political and social development, of patience and long-suffering under protracted misrule.

A Family Likeness

As with their peoples and their histories, so with their folk songs: they resemble each other; they have a family likeness comparable to that of cousins. Is it not on record that once, when the Estonians and the Latvians met in battle, the latter, seeing before them not foes but brothers, threw down their weapons and began singing one of their national hymns? Its effect was irresistible. The Estonians instantly threw down their arms too, and rushed forward to embrace the men whom they recognized as their own kith and kin.

Yet the initiated auditor can make no mistakes as to which is which. The trait in common between them is, of course, the persistent use of the minor mode which we associate, not with Russian music alone, but with the national music of all those lands whose European and Asiatic frontiers meet. Its poignant, bittersweet flavor seems very dear to them—so dear that they cannot bear to relinquish it for an instant. They tell you that for a change they will sing you a "merry tune." Well, its lilt may be merry enough; but be sure it will still be pitched in some minor key.

Very tender and touching at all times, they can be especially so, these national melodies, when agreeably harmonized and well sung on some occasion that brings to the surface deep sentiment and real feeling. Only one fleeting chance did I have of hearing a male-voice choir in Finland, but it was under just such conditions as these, on my return to Helsingfors en route for Hanko and Copenhagen. Our steamer had on board 200 emigrants setting out for Canada, via Liverpool, and at least a thousand of their relatives and friends had assembled on the quayside to bid them farewell.

Amidst the weeping, kerchief-waving crowd I could perceive a solid phalanx of 30 or 40 young men apparently waiting for a signal, and, as the last bell sounded and we began to move off, they started to sing very softly what I took to be the Finnish National Anthem. Hats went off, the crowd gently joined in, while tears fell abundantly, alike from those on deck and those on the dock. Then, as the space between us grew, there came a wonderful crescendo, the voices rising ever higher and higher in a simple religious cadence, with the measure of a perfect rhythm, until their full volume had filled the air with rich, sonorous tone; then quickly died down again to silence. The effect was strange and in a way sublime. None lovelier could have been devised for a parting that should breathe hope, consolation and courage into those who were leaving home for a new land.

Choral Festivals

August was not the right month, of course, for hearing choral music. The societies were as much on holiday as I was, and I had missed by a fortnight or so the festival of Estonian national music that had been held at Tartu (Dorpat), which would doubtless have taught me much. Festivals of this kind, on a large and growing scale, seem to be no less indigenous to the soil of these Baltic republics than are the Eisteddfodau to Wales, Handel to the Crystal Palace, or great Cathedral gatherings to the Three Choirs.

In Riga there was talk of arrangements already in progress for a vast open-air festival, to be held near that city two years hence, at which the chorus is to number over 30,000 and the orchestra 800. The figures amazed me, if only as an evidence of the musical material available in Latvia, whose 2,000,000 inhabitants barely represent the total of a prosperous English county. But Riga held other and more actual surprises, despite the fact that here again my visit did not quite synchronize with its proudest show, namely, the opening night of the Latvian National Opera season. I had arrived about a fortnight too soon. But I managed to hear a couple of rehearsals; and the manner thereof forms part of a curious story of co-operation between art and the state.

Zoltán Kodály

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

ZOLTAN KODALY'S music is as fundamentally Hungarian as Béla Bartók's. The two composers are of nearly the same age (Kodály was born in 1882). Both studied composition at the Budapest High School for Music, under Hans Kössler; both, at the very outset of their career, turned their attention to the study of native peasant music, and both evolved out of this music, which they deeply love, a musical idiom of their own, which in many striking particulars differs greatly from the idiom used by any other composer, ancient or modern.

There, however, ends the analogy between them. We cannot use with regard to Bartók and Kodály the quaint term "collective individuality" which some writer or other invented in order to apply it to the Russian national school of the nineteenth century. Bartók and Kodály have each a very definite and dissimilar individuality. However much they may owe to influences which worked on both of them, to common ideals, and even to work in common, it remains easy to conceive that had one of them not existed, the other one would have cropped up and prospered exactly as has occurred. And it is impossible to imagine that any work of Kodály could have been written by Bartók, or conversely.

Poetic Purpose

In Kodály's music there is none of that starkness, of that tendency to pure abstraction which are characteristic of Bartók—especially in the chamber works. The melody is, if not more conspicuous, at least more easily recognizable and less recondite in character. Often a definite poetic purpose will be felt to underlie Kodály's musical discourse, although no trace will be found of definitely descriptive or narrative intentions of the kind that are explicable in words (as is the case, for instance, with Richard Strauss).

A typical instance is afforded by the middle movement of his delightful "Serenade" for two violins and viola (op. 12), which consists mainly of a racy, spirited dialogue between the viola and the first violin, one instrument earnest and impassioned in its utterance, the other breaking in with humorous interruptions or introducing strongly contrasting musical ideas.

This is not an isolated instance. Kodály's music, at its best, nearly always is in the nature of a discourse rather than of a meditation or of a purely abstract structure—a discourse definite in tone and trend, sustained and purposeful, broadly and emphatically punctuated, with sharp sudden swerves whenever fancy dictates them, and with forcible repetitions which aim at driving each point finally home before the next one is tackled. The same course is adopted, for instance, in the Duet for violin and cello (op. 7)—a beautiful and very "accessible" work—whose texture consists mainly of two melodic lines, distinct even when most intimately blended, and both definitely melodic even when one of them temporarily assumes the function of an accompaniment. A comparison with Ravel's Sonata for the same unusual instrumental combination not only will prove interesting from the technical point of view, but will help us to recognize the pregnant quality of Kodály's utterances, the directness of his eloquence.

Sonata for Cello Solo

This unfailing richness of substance ensures continuity of interest far better than formal logic could ever do. But Kodály's command of form is in itself remarkable. With his sonata for cello unaccompanied (op. 8), he has achieved a wonder of ingenuity and firmness in structure. Nothing else as fine has been written for one low instrument since the days of Johann Sebastian Bach; and nothing could be more representative of Kodály. The one drawback is that few cellists dare to play it; and of the few who dare, not all are capable of doing it justice. Otherwise, this work alone would suffice to make its author famous.

There, as in the "Psalmus Hungaricus," it will be noticed that the study of Bach's music has influenced Kodály as strongly as it has Bartók, but with very different results. Generally speaking, Kodály's methods are less polyphonic than Bartók's; and for this reason alone his music—especially his chamber music—may appear simpler. He also remains, in many respects, closer to classical usage. This is apparent in his string quartets, in his sonata for cello and piano, and to a degree in his songs. It has been said of him, very rightly, that "he seems to avoid extremes, not necessarily because he is fundamentally incapable of them or because he subscribes to the anti-emotionalist dogmas of certain modern composers, but simply from a natural and instinctive reticence and a habit of emotional reserve." This is not the only sign he gives of his affinities with classical tradition at its purest. And it is interesting to hear that the subject of an opera now in the writing (the first work of his intended for the stage) is derived, not from native tradition or history, but from the Odyssey.

Will he solve the problem of utilizing in this opera an idiom strongly colored with the vernacular as he did in the "Psalmus Hungaricus," and as Bartók did in "Duke Blue-Beard's Castle," or will he remain true to his musical self without ever conveying the impression that his Ulysses and his Penelope move in an atmosphere more Hungarian than Greek? It is quite possible that when the work comes into existence, we shall find it both extremely typical of its Hungarian birth and extremely apposite as an evocation of Homeric antiquity: for it is likely to be extremely human, and, therefore, to rise above conditions of time and circumstance. That much we may confidently expect from Kodály on the strength of that which he has already given us.

A Famous Symphony Recorded

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Symphony No. 5, "From the New World." By A. Dvořák. Music Arts Library of Victor Records.

New York, Sept. 30

MUSIC has had a historical development of a kind in the United States, everybody, I suppose, will grant. There may not be so much original achievement as ought to have been expected; but there exist some contributions of which nobody denies the value, and many of which no one will gainsay the good intent. To whom does the Dvořák Symphony No. 5, "From the New World," belong? Not strictly, perhaps, to Americans, but to transplanted Bohemians. And yet, Americans, speaking from the viewpoint of civilization rather than from that of politics, are all, I daresay, transplanted Bohemians of a sort. They by no means circumscribe their imaginations within Sesquicentennial or Three Hundredth Anniversary frames when they think of art, though inevitably they express themselves in terms of time and place when they speak of artists.

Five Reversible Disks

Now Dvořák wrote and brought out his fifth symphony in the United States early in the nineties. Which may signify this, or may signify that; but it cannot be got rid of. The Music Arts Library of Victor Records has reproduced the symphony in five reversible disks, after playing of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; and herein, if my view of the matter counts for anything, the phonograph begins to find itself as a serious medium of artistic ministration.

To speak of the playing of the Philadelphia Orchestra and of the interpretation of Mr. Stokowski with reference to the record would hardly be to get at the essential meaning of the thing. Here is the symphony completely and agreeably written down, to be given back to listeners by means of the needle; melody clear, harmony luminous, orchestral colors illusive. A work in large form is presented as a whole, four movements in as correct relation to one another as may be, the mechanical division of twice five disc surfaces considered.

The San Carlo's New Tenor

For some of the best singing, or if not the best, the most virile, of the San Carlo Opera, go, I recommend, when de Gaviria, the tenor, appears. De Gaviria, I have no doubt, will make a name for himself one of these days and will become a concert performer. The time to hear him, therefore, is now, when he is under compulsion of interpreting a rôle, rather than by and by, when he is free to give merely a few selected airs and ballads. De Gaviria's voice is vast in volume and pleasing in quality. It rings with the triumph of trumpets on the high notes and it vibrates with the richness of clarinets on the low. It is a voice unspoiled either by its own shouting or by that of the gallery claque. It is a voice to set forth a dramatic text and to express heroic feeling, though it is some way from responding to all the possibilities of characterization which Italian opera offers. De Gaviria sang last evening at the Century Theater in "Trovatore," with Mme. Clara Jacobo, a soprano of voice and style to match his, and with Mr. Interrante, a baritone sufficiently master of the vocal situation.

San Francisco Opera Opens With "Martha"

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24 (Special Correspondence)—San Francisco has an opera company and an opera public, but no opera house. When the fourth annual season of the company was begun with a performance of "Martha" last Tuesday evening, the public was on hand in full force, but once again performers and auditors had to suffer the discomforts and disadvantages of a makeshift home. Gaetana Merola, director, has done as much as possible to make the barn-like exposition auditorium an opera house. Under his direction each season a theater is virtually built within the hall. A great stage is erected, a graded parquet is put on the level floor, boxes and an orchestra pit are constructed, and the seating capacity is reduced from 10,000 persons to one-half that number.

"Martha" is not a good opera for opening an opera season, but an enforced postponement of "Manon Lescaut" placed Flotow's obsolete work first in the year's list. In social brilliance the capacity audience would have fitted a gala evening at La Scala or the Metropolitan. The performance in every way was excellent.

Tito Schipa and Florence Macbeth were the honored protagonists, each of them heartily encored in the principal arias of the opera. Mr. Schipa is the all but impeccable lyric tenor. Mme. Macbeth is unaffectedly musical, and her voice is clear and beautiful, although at the top of her lofty range it becomes throaty. Marcel Journet, whose fine basso has been admirably preserved over a career of 35 years, was the Plunkett, and Elinor Marlo made a vivacious Nancy. Vittorio Trevisan is a basso buffo with splendid comedy routine but with little voice.

Gaetana Merola conducted a brisk and balanced performance, providing the leading artists with admirable accompaniment by the orchestra of San Francisco Symphony musicians. Giuseppe Papi, chorus master, and Armando Agnini, stage director, had busy hands in the success of the production, and Giovanni Grandi's sets were good. Considerable interest was aroused in the performance all along the Pacific coast because it was radiocast.

The second opera in the three weeks' season was "Faust," sung last night also under the leadership of Mr. Merola. Again the subsidiary forces were a credit to the extraordinary abilities particularly of Mr. Agnini and Mr. Papi.

Marcel Journet's classic impersonation of Mephistopheles, which he has enacted more than 1000 times, shared no more than equal honor with the excellent Marguerite of a local soprano, Myrtle Claire Donnelly, who had been required to learn the rôle in less than a week. Miss Donnelly was admirably sure of herself and sang with beauty of tone, gentle expressiveness, and natural style. Paul Althouse was certainly not more than a passable Faust, but Desire Defrere acted superbly and sang well as Valentine.

Eleanor Marlo's Martha, Flossita Badger's Siebel, and Antonio Nicolich's Wagner fulfilled every requirement. Theodore Kosloff's ballet waltzed with genial grace.

No mention of the San Francisco Opera Company would be complete without introductory or appended information that the entire existence and prosperity of the organization are due to the ingenious versatility of one of the cleverest impresarios in the world, Gaetano Merola. Four years ago against all but insurmountable difficulties he imagined the company as it is now. He has had help in the realization of his plans, of course, but always the heaviest responsibility and labor, administrative and artistic, have rested on his shoulders.

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THE HOME FORUM

Intimations of the Poet in Childhood

THOSE who are very much with young people, more especially those who are concerned with their up-bringing or education, like to prophesy, now and then, as to the futures for which they seem marked. In the little boy who delights in pulling to pieces his toys and then attempting to reconstruct them we see the coming inventor or engineer. In the child who adorns the pages of his books with patterns and arabesques we see the future painter. In the fanciful one who imagines scenes or who croons to himself marvelous adventures is shadowed forth the poet or musician.

Similarly we are led to wonder whether our great English poets, in their childhood, were of unusual maturity and precocity, as if marked for some high purpose, or on the other hand whether they were just natural mischievous lads, like their less highly endowed comrades except, possibly to the observing parent or more penetrating teacher. To make a study of this matter would be tedious. Moreover it would be impossible according to modern standards, for in the blessed days of the early nineteenth century, the world did not know about vocabulary and intelligence tests, or graphs; or any other mechanisms for the measurement of fitful genius.

It is rather as a series of pictures that certain memories arise.

There is Wordsworth, for instance, Have we, I wonder, taken sufficiently into account, in studying his poetry, the salutary influence of that unforced, free, happy boyhood, lived out of doors in the lake country, the days spent racing through the meadows, climbing the crags of the hillside, rowing out on the dark lake at night, where the great black peak of a mountain seemed to follow the boat? Then there was the invigoration of skating—

> When we had given our bodies to the wind,
> And all the shadowy banks on either side
> Came sweeping through the darkness, spinning still
> The rapid line of motion, then at once
> Have I reclining back upon my heels,
> Stopped short; yet still the solitary cliff
> Wheeled by me—even as if the earth had rolled
> With visible motion her diurnal round.

It was only later, he confides in us, that, after the passing of "the glad animal movements," nature gave him a new sense of mingled ecstasy and awe, when the "sounding cataract"

> Haunted me like a passion.

In comparison with this vivid, energetic, spirited boyhood, that of Coleridge appears to have been one-sided; we can find no evidence that he ever was a boy. For that very reason one imagines his poetry, though capable at times of greater artistry and nobler flights than that of Wordsworth, had not yet the sustained—or for others—the sustaining power.

Another happy boyhood was that of Browning at Camberwell, with his many pets and his joyous fancies. We like to recall how he imagined that the two nightingales that he heard singing were the very voices of Shelley and of Keats!

And that reminds us that Shelley and Keats were typical boys, too. The boyish side of Shelley is best brought out in the exquisite essay by Francis Thompson. Thompson analyzes all his work on the assumption that the poet was always the child in feeling. His poems, the Cloud, the Skylark, the West Wind, represent to Thompson this childlikeness raised to the "nth power." Shelley loved chemistry, we are told, not for any abstract qualities, but because of his fondness for making dramatic experiments in the laboratory. Shelley, indeed, was ever one to play with fire! How dull and stupid of the Oxford officials who expelled him for his pamphlet on atheism, not to see that the lad was merely burning his fingers with a new kind of fire, in the same mood of pioneering! But even greater than his love of fire was that for the sea, not the tumultuous seas of Byron, but a calm sea whereon he might sail his little paper boats; for he never ceased to pursue this sport with any available children, or even without them. Here, too, as Thompson points out, there is something symbolic, for all the magic boats in his poetry were prefigured in these fragile crafts.

The early proclivities of Keats seem at first less prophetic. An eager, affectionate lad by all accounts, he yet was renowned among his comrades for his prowess in defending smaller boys from the school bullies. No one ever abhorred cruelty more than John Keats; so even in this boyish championship we can trace the tender chivalrousness of his nature. It was not long, however, before the energy was converted from physical to intellectual fields. It was at this period that we read of him "ramping like a young horse" through the pastures of Spenser.

Tennyson was fortunate in coming from a family of poets. Many were the rimed games in which the brothers indulged. We remember how furtively they hid rimes for one another under the vegetable plates at dinner. Then in 1827 appeared "Poems by Two Brothers," "written from the ages of fifteen to eighteen, not conjointly but individually." The significant part—as Professor Van Dyke indicates—is the fact that "the brothers appear in it together, for this tells us a great deal in regard to the home in which Tennyson's boyhood was passed—the door of the ideal world was opened to them very early; they were encouraged to imagine things as well as to think. And in the family there were good critics. We wonder if anything was ever a deeper gratification to the Poet Laureate than the simple words of commendation from his older brother Charles—"Yes, you can write."

The childhood of essayists, too, opens to us a fascinating field,—Charles Lamb, with the glorious experience of his first play, and the less happy experience of his dread of witches. Or there is De Quincey; not merely the rather irritating student who was too conscious of knowing more Greek than his teachers, and could "harangue an Athenian mob" better than others could an English one, but the more engaging picture of him with his tyrannical older brother, and his imaginary kingdom of Gombroon. Or little John Ruskin at his mother's knee reading and committing to memory his daily portion of Scriptures, and thereby, though unconsciously, vibrating to the surging rhythms that were to make his prose so rich in tone and color. And finally Tom Carlyle eating his supper out of doors on fine evenings, listening to the long tales of adventures of the village Ulysses, watching the friendly cattle, learning lessons in masonry from the swallows, and awaiting the daily arrival of the stage-coach, with the dawning thought: "Any road, this simple road will lead you to the end of the world." Here indeed was the embryo philosopher.

And so one might go on indefinitely. These boys must have passed among their companions as natural, sociable youngsters, not greatly marked for fame. Yet as we look back from our vantage-point, we can detect in each one something that was later to develop into genius. We need no intelligence test to show us how Wordsworth from his vigorous love of outdoor pleasures developed a sense of wonder at nature "more deeply interfused," through which he could interpret

> Central peace subsisting at the heart
> Of endless agitation.

So the pictures flash across the screen. C. F. B.

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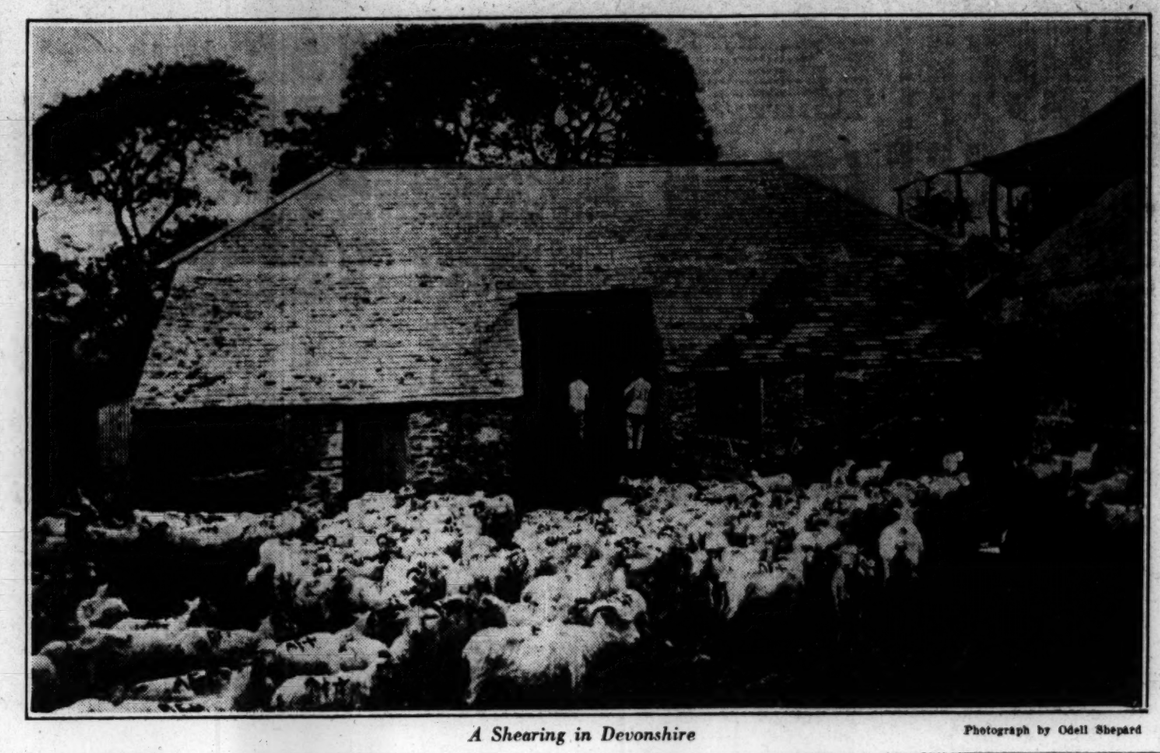
Morning Hymn

> Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise
> From hill or steaming lake, dusky or gray,
> Till the sun paint your fleecy skirts with gold,
> In honor to the world's great Author rise;
> Whether to deck with clouds the uncoloured sky,
> Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,
> Rising or falling, still advance his praise.
> His praise, ye winds that from four quarters blow,
> Breathe soft or loud; and wave your tops, ye pines,
> With every plant, in sign of worship wave.
>
> Fountains, and ye that warble, as ye flow,
> Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise
> . . . ye birds
> That singing up to heaven-gate ascend,
> Bear on your wings and in your notes his praise.
> Ye that in waters glide, and ye that walk
> The earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep,
> Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
> To hill or valley, fountain or fresh shade,
> Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise.
>
> —Milton, "Paradise Lost."



A Shearing in Devonshire — Photograph by Odell Shepard

ROBERT HERRICK, the Londoner, was delighted, three hundred years ago, to find that many ancient customs of the countryside, vaguely familiar to him through his reading of the ancient classics, were preserved in Devonshire, and some of his most familiar poems deal with such festivals as May-Day, Harvest Home, and the ceremonial of the Hock Cart. Lovers of Herrick who visit Devonshire today are equally pleased at the discovery that most of the customs the Cavalier poet knew are still maintained in the remoter districts. Harvest Home is still a fortnight's festival with many observances of incalculable antiquity, and the June sheep shearing is hardly second to it in importance.

Each of these occasions brings together for common work and play most of the adults in a given parish. Gathering day after day in one farmhouse after another, the group works from dawn to dark and spends most of the night in feasting, dancing, singing, and telling tales. Thus the old proverbs, traditions, legends, songs, and even idioms of the shire have been preserved long after their disappearance elsewhere. Still more valuable is the turning of labor into sport and the holding together of the whole parish community, scattered as it frequently is over many miles of lonely moor and coombe, into one social unit. Since the "barn-raisings" and "corn-huskings" of pioneer days, rural America has had few customs to serve these important ends. The stranger who attends one of these Devonshire farm festivals may be brought to realize for the first time the dignity and charm of agricultural life, and its immemorial antiquity. Here he sees something of the grace and joy about which the pastoral poets, long maligned as mere dreamers, used to sing.

Watching the twenty-five men, all arrayed in white, who have gathered in the early morning at Brendon Barton, one would think they were on holiday instead of making ready to shear four hundred sheep before sundown. The dogs have been scouring the moor for stragglers since the early dawn, and now lie prone in the yard, their part of the proceedings nobly finished. The farmer's boy at last lets in from the waiting-pen a single sheep for each shearer. The day's work begins briskly, for each man strives to finish his sheep before his fellows. The keen shears flash swiftly in and out of the wool, catching glints of sunlight that stream through the open door. The shearing barn, five hundred years old, bolstered and beamed by oaken timbers two feet through, is a painter's study with its warm golden lights falling on the newcut wool, its cavernous shadows, and the central group of shearers. A hubbub of ovine voices fills the morning air; "click-clack" go the shears. Not a word is spoken. Women and children peer round the corners to watch the race.

In ten minutes the first sheep is finished, and a cheer goes up for the winner. The newly shorn sheep dashes for the open door, but is held there for a few seconds while the owner's initials are stamped upon its white coat in reddish tar. Little by little the sheared sheep in the outer yard increase in number. They feel strangely light and agile in their new garments, and each individual has much to say about the whole experience. Lambs dash about in quest of their dams, who are looking for them in turn. Only a few sheep, to whom the affair is an oft-told story, preserve any semblance of calm. The shearers, although each of them may have been doing just this sort of work for the last two weeks, are clearly enjoying the excitement, the rivalry and fellowship, and the prospect of another festive evening at the end of all.

A Mother's Love

> Her, by her smile, how soon the stranger knows;
> How soon by his the glad discovery shows,
> As to her lips she lifts the lovely boy,
> What answering looks of sympathy and joy!
> He walks, he speaks. In many a broken word,
> His wants, his wishes, and his griefs are heard. . . .
> But soon a nobler task enjoins her care.
> Apart she joins his little hands in prayer,
> Telling of Him who sees in secret there!
> And now the volume on her knee has caught
> His wandering eye—now many a written thought
> Never to die, with many a lisping sweet,
> His moving, murmuring lips endeavour to repeat.
>
> —Samuel Rogers.

Mr. Howell's Red Apples

From Kittery we took the old Indian trail—the Harbor Road—for York, and I thought of Howells as we neared Brave Boat Harbor. He was so identified with this part of Maine that to those who knew him well, Kittery, York, and the Harbor must all be reminiscent of him.

My acquaintance with him was of the briefest and sketchiest sort, merely a trolley ride of an hour's length. It was early Autumn, . . . and the noisy pushing crowd of midsummer had left us almost over night. The car was virtually empty. At York Harbor it stopped a minute to take aboard an old gentleman with a basket full of red apples. I remember those apples well; they were red astrakhans, almost too perfect to be real.

"Why, I'm glad to see you, Mr. Howells!" exclaimed my companion in pleased surprise. Turning towards us the owner of the apples smiled his recognition and I had my first but lasting impression of the novelist, William Dean Howells.

His cheeks were as pink as the apples he was carrying, and for all the snow in his hair he was boyish, and as fresh as that autumn day with its hint of frost. The friendliness of the man was in his eyes and in his voice, and after I had talked with him an hour or more, before he reached his destination, I not only had heard his friendliness but felt it.

"Look at the blue of that water!" he exclaimed, pointing out towards the sea, and Brave Boat Harbor, which we were just passing. . . .

"I pass this way many times during the summer," he continued, "for my son John lives at Kittery, but however often it may be, it never becomes tiresome or even familiar, in the sense of my not seeing a fresh charm every time I cross this trestle."

In the small coterie of literary men and women at York Harbor, where the poet-novelist lived with his daughter, he was distinctly the center. His was of the generation of writers that is fast passing. Always shunning publicity yet enjoying the companionship of intellect, he held himself aloof from the public eye wherever it was possible—although he never lost an opportunity to encourage talent in youth. Many are the times he went out of his way to be present at studio afternoons because he liked to encourage art.

Just before he left us, Howells leaned across from his seat, and handing us the basket with the tempting fruit, he urged us to help ourselves.

"Do have some," he repeated. "The children love my red apples, perhaps you will too. There will be enough for us all," he added happily, "I am taking them down to my son John's!"—Clara Walker Whiteside, in "Touring New England."

Getting Under Weigh

Two bells have sounded in the morning watch. A fresh northwesterly breeze ruffles the water of the Thames at New London and over on the shore, abreast the ship, the fine old Pequot House lies quiet in slumber after the brilliant ball of the night before. . . .

The running gear is being laid on the pins, ready for the washdown, when a shrill boatswain's pipe commands attention. Something is doing. The captain is up at daybreak, looking to windward. The executive officer paces the quarter-deck, also looking to windward, and over the side, at the strength of the declining flood. The whistle comes to a screeching close and the hearty bellow: "All hands! Up anchor!" sends a thrill through the ship. She is about to start for foreign lands.

In a few moments the gear is down from the pins. Forecastle men begin to rig the cat and fish. Capstan bars are hauled from their racks and shipped in the great forecastle capstan. The hose is led into the head from the hand pump in the port fore chains. The carpenter and his mates open up the spurling gates on the gun deck leading to the chain lockers just forward of the mainmast, for the old ships carried their heavy iron cables amidships. The stoppers are unleashed on the gun deck and by means of stout deck tackles the heavy chain cable is roused clear of the riding bits abaft the wild cats, and then bowsed around these horizontal cogs and hove taut by long deck tackles leading aft to great eye bolts set in the lower deck. The master-at-arms and his gang sand the deck over which the cable is to ride and wet down. Steady men are placed at the controllers, and tierers lay below into the chain locker to stow the cable as it comes in. All of this below decks where a party, under a boatswain's mate, are ready to attend the cable, keeping it snug against the wild cat and at the same time ready to drag it aft to the locker, using chain hooks and deck tackles as needed. . . .

On the spar deck the boatswain is swiftering in the ten capstan bars, and four boys stand ready at each bar, forty at a time, in the ancient engine with which man-power is to lift the heavy, wooden-stocked, old-fashioned anchor embedded in New London mud.

"All ready to heave in, sir!"

"Aye, aye, heave in!"

Sailormen are giving orders and the black hull of the old schoolship St. Mary's seems to tremble with life as the great capstan begins to revolve to the steady push of boys pattering around the deck in brown bare feet. The pump starts, also energized by lads stationed in the channels, and the heavy chain inches in through the hawse in slow deliberate state, laved with water and accompanied by the grinding and sweating of tackles. The first and second gangs are hauling and fleeting alternately on the dark gun deck below.

After a while the executive sings out: "A little music, boys!" It is the signal for the smallest lad, with a fife, and he hops upon the capstan head, bare legs crossed like a Turk's, turning with the steady motion of the obsolete machine, his cheery tune sounding over the clatter of the pawls. At intervals they stop to rest and boys fall out with fresh lads up to take their places at the orders: "Port fore and main out. Starboard fore and main in," and again around they go. . . . The grind from forty-five fathoms at the water, to fifteen fathoms shackle "in sight" goes on until the sun has lifted an hour above the Croton shore.

Then: "Short stay!" The chain cable is almost up and down. "Vast heaving!" They stop. "Loose sail!" The boys on deck spring to their stations on the Jacob's ladders. "Lay aloft!" They climb upward to the yards. "Lay out." They spread out over the foot ropes. "Loose." They cast off the gaskets. "Let fall, lay down from aloft!" and of a sudden the tall ship is alive with the white folds of slatting canvas. The captain walks the poop with nervous stride; the boys are back again at the bars. "Break her out—now, lads, with a will!" And a sudden effort tears the anchor from its bed, the chain comes home with greater speed. "Anchor's aweigh!" The words sound down the decks. "Topsail sheets, stand by your clew lines. Sheet home! Jib halyards! Hoist away! Hard a port!" The quartermaster spins the wheel. She has sternboard, she pays off, casting to port. "Topsail halyards—hoist away! Port, fore and main, starboard crojik braces. Haul away!" and she swings with the wind lifting the edges of the great sail. The helm is righted, the anchor comes up clear. The cat is hooked. The huge fish tackle is ready. The gun deck men are up to man the anchor tackles, and, in a moment, she is stepping out past South West Ledge bound for the Race with the wind on her quarter. One hundred lucky boys with appetites keener than the wind are ready for their breakfast. So it was we got under weigh on the old St. Mary's in 1897, Captain W. H. Reeder, U.S.N., a master seaman, in command.—Felix Riesenberg, in "Vignettes of the Sea."

Mr. Shaw at Home

I was at Adelphi Terrace and, seeing a small gate at the front of the stairs that led up into a flat, I rang the bell. It was not long before I was confronted by an Irishwoman who, before I could say a word, cried in a savage voice, "He's not in!" Although I tried to explain . . . the woman's face became harder and harder, and it did not even soften when I said that I was expected there for tea. Strange to say, this bad beginning was followed by the most extraordinary welcome I have ever received anywhere; for the next minute a woman's head appeared over the banisters, and a simple, spontaneous voice cried, "Is that you (calling me by name)? Come on, come on." It was all so natural that I felt at home at once, and went up the stairs as if they were my own.

After this cordial greeting it will not be surprising to hear that Mrs. Shaw and I were soon on the best of terms and talking without the least difficulty. This went on for some time, until Mrs. Shaw suddenly looked up into the air and said, "This is Mr. Davies." Turning around at these words, I saw, to my astonishment, that a tall, bearded man was standing like a stone statue at my side with a long arm extended in my direction. How he came there was a mystery. . . . However, the grip of his hand proved that there was no illusion, and it was not long before he was saying how much we knew each other—through correspondence and mutual confidence—although we had never met until then.

I was rather surprised . . . to find that Shaw was one of the most poetical men I had ever met. I had always looked on him as a human philosopher and a master of political economy, and, on that account, had been in some fear of meeting him. And when at last he began to talk of his visit to a lonely lighthouse and its lonely inhabitant, the silence of that perilous journey in a small boat, with only the sound of the waves beating its sides, and the rhythmic splash of the men's oars as they rowed away from the wild coast—when I listened to this, I was more dumfounded than ever. . . .

Shaw was there about twenty minutes, and then had to rush off, having to attend a rehearsal of one of his own plays. But although he had come in a silent, mysterious way, as I have said, I was determined to keep a sharp eye on his departure. However, I am not quite certain how he left the room, for he appeared to glide and thin away.—W. H. Davies, in "Later Days."

The Fair Hills of Ireland

> A plenteous place is Ireland for hospitable cheer,
> Uileacan dubh O!
> Where the wholesome fruit is bursting from the yellow barley ear;
> Uileacan dubh O!
> There is honey in the trees where her misty vales expand,
> And her forest paths, in summer, are by falling waters fann'd;
> There is dew at high noontide there, and springs i' the yellow sand,
> On the fair hills of holy Ireland. . . .
>
> Large and profitable are the stacks upon the ground,
> Uileacan dubh O!
> The butter and the cream do wondrously abound,
> Uileacan dubh O!
> The cresses on the water and the sorrels are at hand,
> And the cuckoo's calling daily his note of mimic bland,
> And the bold thrush sings so bravely his song i' the forests grand,
> On the fair hills of holy Ireland.
>
> —Sir Samuel Ferguson. (From the Irish.)

More Abundant Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE appealing parable of the good shepherd, which appears in the tenth chapter of John's Gospel, Christ Jesus, after declaring that the thief comes to steal and kill the sheep, defined his purpose as Messiah in concise terms: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly;" and he followed with the declaration that the good shepherd is ready to give his life for the sheep. This parable contains a spiritual message by which all ready to receive it may greatly profit.

The query arises, What, in plain language, did Jesus mean by the more abundant life which he came to bring? Was it not a better concept of Life, as Life everlasting, indestructible, and eternal? In the light of the Master's entire exposition and works, one can reach no other conclusion from examination of this passage. Jesus knew God, the Father, to be Life, infinite and eternal; moreover, he knew that man's life is the expression of the divine,—spiritual and eternal,—and that, accordingly, man coexists and is coeternal with God.

How completely does this concept of existence controvert the common view of life as material and temporal! Is it not clear that to change the concept of Life from a material basis—that is, from the belief that life springs from matter, is inherent in matter, and is supported by it, and accordingly is finite, limited, and uncertain—to the understanding that Life is God, eternal and infinite, and that man as the expression and reflection of that Life, is perfect and eternal, would usher one into a more comprehensive concept of Life than he had ever had before? Thus is abundant life gained. This is the message Christ Jesus brought to a waiting world. It is the message which Christian Science has again revealed, elucidated, and made practical through its definite teaching relative to God and His perfect universe.

Christian Science is the good shepherd come to this age, to ameliorate the harshness of human experience, to demonstrate man's unity with God, who is divine Love, and to reveal heaven as a present state of consciousness wherein man expresses life so abundantly as to be wholly devoid of limitation. Many practical results follow the gaining of this understanding: sickness and sin are overcome, and the fullness of Life is expressed in terms of joy, peace, and brotherly love, free from the restrictions of selfishness and ill-will. Of the benefits which follow the gaining of the right understanding of Life, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 14): "Become conscious for a single moment that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well."

How important it is that we gain the right concept of Life; that we understand existence to be spiritual, not material, and that intelligence is not an attribute of matter called the human brain, but an emanation from the divine Mind, which is God! Intelligence, having its source in Mind, is not dependent upon material conditions, nor can it be destroyed by material means. This understanding corrects the erroneous beliefs which would insist that man's body is material, temporal, susceptible to the claims of sickness and sin.

Furthermore, the gaining of the true understanding of Life destroys the belief in death. The belief in death is but the logical sequence of the belief that life is material; that man is born into matter, out of which he must die. When it is realized that God is man's eternal Life, which man can never lose, and of which he can never be deprived, this will destroy all fear of death, because the nature of this erroneous belief will be revealed. In a sentence of tremendous import Mrs. Eddy sets forth this fact on page 485 of Science and Health: "Not death, but the understanding of Life, makes man immortal;" that is, man does not die into immortality, rather does he live into it; or, in other words, as man learns the truth about Life and existence, the belief in death as reality will disappear. Is not this understanding the more abundant life which the Master promised to his sheep, the faithful who believed on him, accepted him as the Messiah, and to their utmost followed in his footsteps?

As Christian Science is becoming more generally accepted, more perfectly understood, heaven is being gained, and mortal existence is being prolonged. Human experience is becoming richer and more meaningful, and brotherly love is more generally manifested. The leaven of Truth at work in human consciousness is revealing the true meaning of Life; and the constrictions which mortals have set upon themselves are giving way before the manifestation of the abundance of that Life which is eternal.

Supper With Madame Vigée-Lebrun

By this date she had practically a salon of her own—a salon which the Chevalier de Champcenetz—mouthpiece of malice as he was—chose to describe as censurably sumptuous. "Mme. Lebrun," he wrote, "has gilded panels. She lights her fire with bank-notes; and only burns aloe-wood." As a matter of fact, her apartments were restricted to a little antechamber, and a bedroom doing duty as a sitting-room. But hither she contrived to attract the pick of her contemporaries. Court and town, grandes dames and grands seigneurs, men of mark in letters and the arts, all flocked—she tells us—to her réunions. Lekain, with his terrible eyebrows; Talma, as yet but an awkward jeune premier; Grétry and Sacchini, composers; Garat and Mme. Todi, singers; violinists such as Viotti, Maestrino, and Prince Henry of Prussia; pianists such as Hullmandel and Cramer the elder; poets like Lebrun-Pindare and the French Virgil, Delille—alternated with countesses and actresses, artists and petits-maitres, in short, with everything that Paris could produce in the way of wit and talent. Of these, again, a favoured few were admitted to a subsequent supper of a simple and primitive kind which lasted until midnight. A fowl, a fish, a dish of vegetables and a salad generally made up the menu; and if there was not enough, the guests were still contented. . . .

One of these informal gatherings, the so-called "Greek supper," obtained an unsolicited notoriety. Plotting one evening in expectation of her first guests, and listening to her brother's reading of the Abbé Barthélmy's recently published "Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grèce," it presently occurred to her to give an Attic character to her little entertainment. The cook was straightway summoned, and ordered to prepare, secundum artem, specially classic sauces for the eel and pullet of the evening. Some Etruscan vases were borrowed from a compliant collector on the premises; a large screen was decorated with drapery for a background; and the earliest comers, several very pretty women, were hastily costumed à la greque out of the studio wardrobe. Lebrun-Pindare, arriving opportunely, was at once unpowdered, divested of his side curls, crowned as Anacreon with a property laurel-wreath, and robed in a purple mantle belonging to the Count de Parois, the accommodating owner of the pottery. The Marquis de Cubières . . . following next, was speedily Hellenized, and made to send for his guitar, which his taste for the antique had apparently already prompted him to gild like a lyre. Other guests were similarly "translated." For Mme. Lebrun herself, it needed but the addition of a chaplet of flowers and a veil to her customary white dress, to convert her into the Aspasia of the minute; and when, at ten, M. de Vaudreuil and M. Boutin arrived for supper, they were amazed to find themselves in a company of latter-day Athenians, singing a chorus of Gluck to the accompaniment of the golden guitar of Cubières. . . . Lebrun-Pindare declaimed a selection of his own translations from Anacreon, and the proceedings passed off with triumphant success.—From "Old Kensington Palace," by Austin Dobson.

Home

> Yet better, if, where'er we roam,
> Another country, truer home,
> Is in our hearts . . .
> If in the joy of heaven we live,
> Nor only on what earth can give.
>
> —R. C. Trench.

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HIGH-PRICED STOCKS MORE CONSPICUOUS

Keen Contest Between Bulls and Bears—Closing Is Steady

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Alternate periods of weakness and strength characterized today's stock market. Prices shot upward at the opening when an impressive demonstration was staged in a few high priced industrials, broke sharply on a combination of bear selling and profit-taking, and then made irregular recovery before the low levels.

The bulk of the day's operations reflected the play of opposing speculative forces, with outside participation reported on a relatively small scale. With over half a billion dollars disbursed in dividend and interest payments this month, operators for the rise acted on the theory that a large portion of it would find its way into the stock and bond markets, and endeavored to make their favorites look attractive to investors and speculators.

On the other hand, bears continued to stress the relatively high money rates and to attack issues whose current earnings were believed to be out of line with their assets and earning power.

Nearly a score issues were elevated to new high levels for the year, or longer, during the session. Buoyancy of General Motors failed to find any response in the other motors, Mack Trucks and Hudson being liquidated in rather large volume. A four-point jump in Sloss Sheffield Steel was one of the late features.

Rails were a bit sluggish, with heavy profit-taking apparent in Norfolk & Western and Chesapeake & Ohio, which were strong earlier in the week.

The closing was steady. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Bond prices failed to give any indication of a definite trend in today's quiet trading, changes as a rule being narrow and irregular. The activity of traders was devoted largely to the distribution of the week's new offerings, which aggregated nearly $100,000,000, and preparations for another flock of new issues next week.

Railroad liens displayed a firm undertone in reflection of record-breaking traffic and earnings reports. An early gain of 1¾ in Norfolk & Southern 5s was one of the few features in that group. Industrial and public utility liens showed practically no changes of importance.

United States Government issues held steady in dull trading. One of the interesting features of this group has been the rather heavy liquidation recently of small lots of these bonds.

A small gain in German Electric 6½s was the only change of consequence in the foreign bond division.

MARKET OPINIONS

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston—In terms of stock market prices, it is important to bear in mind that security prices as a whole anticipate business conditions and that the profits for the current quarter and the early part of 1927 have been discounted in large measure. This, of course, does not hold true with regard to the entire security list, and here and there individual issues will continue to move independently. A cloud of uncertainty, therefore, hovers over industrial share prices; accordingly, this class of security, with occasional exceptions, should be avoided. The situation in the railroad security market is entirely to the contrary.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: With the market on the up-grade, the current advance should continue with very little interruption before we ecen need to think of minor reactions.

Tucker, Anthony & Co, New York: We still hold the view that the bull-market climax is ahead rather than behind us with only one proviso,—that money rates confirm the expectation of experts and regain a position of relative ease. We look for active speculative upbidding until such time as overbuying has induced familiar weaknesses.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: While we look for higher prices this month in all the stocks that we have been recommending, we see no reason why one should buy promiscuously through the list of stocks.

Goodbody & Co., New York: Renewed strength on the part of several issues which have been dormant of late indicates renewed confidence in the market and strengthens our belief that the trend will continue upward.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York. It is our opinion that during the coming week greater constructive attention will be given to the railroad list.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It is noticeable that the market as a whole has made no advance in the last two months. It is becoming more and more a selective affair. In spite of the showing of strength, profit-taking is becoming increasingly difficult. It seems to us that until the future course of business is more clearly defined, a decidedly cautious policy is called for.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The safest market in which to operate is one in which the level of prices is such as to attract an investment demand. Industrial stocks at the present time are obviously being supported by a demand which is speculative in nature. The position of railroad stocks is so obviously a sound one that they would not have to fall far in order to attract a strong investment demand, which explains the preference being shown for the railroad group by many market observers. There are, of course, many industrial stocks in an equally strong position.

U. S. DISTRIBUTING EARNINGS

United States Distributing Corporation and subsidiaries have just closed the best summer quarter and nine months period in their history, with net income, after depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, of between $950,000 and $1,000,000, equal, after preferred dividends, to between $4.86 and $5.14 a share on 185,976 shares of common outstanding as of Sept. 30. In the first nine months of 1925 net income, restated to be comparable with this year's figures, was $580,000, equal after preferred dividends, to $2.88 a share on the same amount of common as is now outstanding.

OTIS STEEL COMPANY OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, [illegible] Otis Steel Company have appropriated $300,000 for the construction of a new open-hearth furnace with a capacity of 6000 tons," President Kulas said. "Billings of the company for September will be the largest of any month this year, aggregating between $2,700,000 and $2,800,000. The company's plants are running practically at capacity. The outlook for fourth-quarter earnings is very good."

COPPER BUYING SMALL

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Copper buying remains small here and abroad. Price is nominally 14¼c delivered to end of December. European destinations are at levels corresponding with 14.40&14.50c c. i. f. Hamburg, Havre and London, with second hands at the lower price.

MARLAND STOCK INCREASE

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Marland Oil Company has called a special meeting of stockholders for Nov. 1, to vote on increase in authorized stock to 2,400,000 shares from 2,000,000 shares and to offer shareholders the right to subscribe to extent of 20 per cent of present holdings.

WOOL CONSUMPTION GAINS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Consumption of wool in August by 522 manufacturers operating 588 mills comprised 40,-8,854 pounds, reduced to grease equivalent, compared with 38,235,717 for [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Oct. 2	Last Oct. 1
700	Adv-Ru	19	19	19	19⅛
700	Adv-Ru pf	59½	59	59	59½
500	Ahumada	7⅛	7	7	7
100	Air Reduc	133¾	133¾	133¾	131⅞
100	Ajax Rub	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
8000	Allied Ch	141	139	139⅛	139¾
100	Allied Ch pf	121	121	121	120½
600	Allis-Chal	92½	91⅝	91⅝	92
100	Amerada	31½	31½	31½	31⅝
200	Am Ag Ch	15⅝	15	15⅝	15⅝
1600	Am Bk Note	43⅞	43½	43½	43
500	Am Bosch	19⅝	19½	19½	19⅞
900	Am Br Bov	45½	47⅞	45	45⅝
200	Am Br B pf	95½	95½	95½	96
8000	Am Can	55¼	54⅝	54⅞	54¾
100	Am San pf	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124
1300	Am Car	101½	100½	100⅝	100½
600	Am Ex	130⅝	129	129	131
1100	Am&FPw	16	15⅝	16	15⅛
400	Am&FP pf	83¼	83	83	82⅛
300	Am Hide	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
600	Am Ice	128¼	127	128¼	126½
900	Am Int Crp	34	34	34	34
100	Am Linseed	32	32	32	32
100	Am Lins pf	70	70	70	70¾
3500	Am Loco	107	106½	107	106⅞
100	Am Loco pf	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	..
500	Am eMtals	47¾	47¾	47¾	47½
100	Am Radiat	114	114	114	113
200	Am Pw&Lt	69½	69¼	69¼	69
300	Am S Razor	68⅞	68½	68½	69
1000	Am Ship	8⅝	8	8	8
6300	Am Smelt	141½	139⅛	139⅝	141⅝
100	Am Steel	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
1500	Am Sugar	77¾	77	77½	77¾
700	Am T&T	146½	146¼	146½	146¼
200	Am Type	119	119	119	118¾
200	Am WWrks	58½	58¼	58¼	58½
100	Am Wool	30	30	30	30⅜
100	Am Wool pf	79½	79½	79½	79½
200	Am Writ pf	1	⅞	⅞	..
300	Am Zinc	6½	6½	6½	..
100	Am Zinc pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	6⅞
2100	Anaconda	49⅜	49¼	49¼	49½
100	Ann Arbor	44½	44½	44½	..
300	Armour A	16⅛	16	16⅛	16
100	Armour B	9½	9½	9½	9¼
100	Arnold Cons	24	24	24	23⅞
100	Art Metals	23	23	23	23
100	Asso DG	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
7600	Atchison	158¼	156¼	157½	157⅞
200	Atchison pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99¾
100	Atl Birm&A	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
900	Atl Coast L	219	217½	217½	218
2900	Atl G&WI	36¼	32	32⅜	35¼
100	Atl G&WI	37¼	37¼	37¼	38½
300	Atl Refin	111⅜	111¼	111¼	111⅛
100	Atlas Powd	59	59	59	..
400	Austin N	10½	9⅜	9⅜	10
3500	Baldwin	125⅜	123¾	123⅞	124⅜
3600	Balt & Ohio	106⅛	105⅛	105¼	105⅝
200	Balt & O pf	73	73	78	95½
200	Bangor & A	42½	42½	42½	42⅜
4000	Barnsdall A	27¾	27⅛	27⅜	26⅜
100	Barnsdall B	25½	25½	25½	..
600	Belding	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	30
3800	Beth Steel	50¼	49¼	49¼	49¾
800	Beth Stl 7%	104½	103⅞	104	104
100	Bloomdle pf	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..
100	Booth Fish	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
900	Briggs	30½	30⅛	30⅞	30⅝
1000	Br Edison	161	159½	160	162
100	Br Man Tr	60½	60½	60½	61
100	Br Un Gas	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¼
200	Bruns Balke	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	35⅜
300	Burroughs	115⅞	115	115⅞	115½
500	Bush Term	27½	27½	27½	27½
200	Bsh-T bg pf	103¼	102½	102½	..
200	Butte Cop	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Byers Co	39	39	39	..
400	Cal Pack	69	69	69	69½
700	Cal Pet	31	31⅝	31¾	31⅞
400	Callahan	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Cal & Ariz	69¾	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
100	Cal & Hecla	17½	17½	17½	17¾
300	Can Dry	42	42	42	42⅜
400	Can Pac	166	165½	165½	166
1100	Case Thresh	164	163½	164	163½
200	Case pf	111	111	111	111
400	Gen Alloy	31½	31⅞	31½	30⅝
2100	Cen Lea pf	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	58
500	Cerro de P	65¾	65¼	65¼	66½
1500	Cert-Teed	43⅝	43	43⅝	42½
11600	Ches & Ohio	175½	172	173¼	173¼
100	Chi&Alton	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1500	Chi Gt West	10¼	10	10	..
400	Chi Gt W pf	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	27½
600	ChiM&SP pf	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20⅞
900	Chi&NW	79	78⅞	79	78⅞
2900	Chi RI	68¼	67¼	67¼	67¾
1100	Chi RI 6%	92	92	92	92
200	ChiRI7% pf	105	105	105	105
100	Childs	51	51	51	..
500	Chile Cop	33⅜	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
200	Chino Cop	25½	25	25½	..
7600	Chrysler	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	34¼
300	Chrysler A	101½	101½	101½	101⅜
900	Coca Cola	160¾	159⅝	159⅝	160
10000	Colo F&I	49⅜	48	48½	48
1500	Colo South	83½	82	83½	82
100	Col Carbon	65½	65¼	65½	65½
100	Col Gas pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114⅝
100	Col C s ct	82	82	82	81¾
200	Com Cred	26⅞	26½	26½	27
500	Coll Ai K pf	117⅛	113	117⅛	112⅞
2300	Com Sol B	203	196¼	197½	197⅜
4100	Collins Ai K	59⅜	57⅛	57½	54
2400	Congoleum	25⅜	25	25⅛	25
1900	Con B K A	75	72½	72½	75
100	Con Dist	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6000	Con Gas	111¾	110	110⅝	111
100	Con Textile	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6700	Con B K B	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	11⅛
900	Cont Can	76⅛	75½	76⅛	75⅝
900	Cont Motors	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
300	Con B K pf	92	92	92	93
1300	Corn Prd	48⅜	48	48½	48⅜
500	Corn Prd pf	126¼	126¼	126¼	126
700	Crucible	74	73⅜	73⅜	75
200	Crucible pf	101	101	101	100½
300	Cuba Co	34	34	34	34⅛
100	Cuba C pf	44	44	44	44
300	Cub Am S	25½	25½	25½	25¼
100	Cudahy	105⅜	105½	105⅜	105⅞
100	Cuyamel Fr	45½	45½	45½	45½
5100	Dupont	360	354	356½	353
400	Davison	34¼	33¼	33¾	34¼
400	Del Lac&W	145⅝	145	145	145
200	Denv RG pf	41	41	41	..
2300	Dodge A	27¾	26½	27	27⅜
300	Dodge pf	85	84⅜	84⅜	85
200	East Kodak	118¼	118¼	118¼	118
1400	Eaton Axle	26½	26⅛	26½	26
300	Elec Battery	89¾	89½	89½	..
1200	Elec Boat	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Elec L&P	17⅝	17½	17½	17⅝
100	Elec L&P pf	95⅛	95⅞	95⅛	84¼
1900	Elec Refrig	61	60	60⅞	61
700	Em-Br pf c	9⅜	9½	9½	9⅝
100	End John pf	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
200	Eng Pb S pf	94	94	94	..
5700	Erie	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
6000	Erie 1 pf	46⅜	46	46⅜	46
2200	Erie 2 pf	44½	44	44¼	44
10000	Fam Play	120	118⅝	120	119¼
100	Fam Pl pf	121¼	121¼	121¼	122
200	Fed Lt & Tr	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
100	Fed Mot Tr	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29
200	First Na Stl	31⅛	31	31⅛	..
3400	Fisk Rubber	16½	16¼	16⅝	16½
1900	Fleischm'nn	48½	48½	48½	48½
1200	Foundation	91	89½	89½	90½
3200	Fox A	73	71⅝	72½	72⅝
11900	Freeport Tx	30½	29⅛	30⅝	29¼
300	Gabriel	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	32
100	GenAmTk	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	44½
12500	Gen Asphalt	89⅛	87⅝	87⅝	87
100	Gen Asph pf	133	133	133	130½
1400	Gen Elec	88¾	87⅞	88	88⅛
200	Gen Elec Sp	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Gen Gas&E	46½	46½	46½	46¾
121500	Gen Mo	173	169	170	169¼
500	Gen Mot 7%	120	119⅞	120	119⅞
100	Gen OD Adv	53¼	53¼	53¼	53⅝
100	Gen ODA ct	33½	33½	33½	34
1600	Gen Rys	84½	83⅜	83⅜	84¼
300	Gimbel Br	48½	48½	48½	48½
200	Glidden	20⅝	20½	20½	20⅞
400	Gold Dust	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	49⅛
1400	Goodrich	49	48½	48¾	48⅛
200	Goodyr pf	104½	104¼	104¼	104½
800	Goth S H n	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞	57
200	Goth 1pf	117	116¼	117	115¼
600	Granby	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¾
1100	Goth S H n	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞	57
700	Grt Nor pf	79	78⅝	78⅞	78¼
700	Grt Nor Ore	20	20	20	20
1000	Grt W Sug	102¾	101⅞	102⅜	102
700	Greene-Can	21	21	21	21
1200	Gulf Mobile	40½	39¾	40	40
200	Hartman B	28⅞	28	28⅜	28½
200	Homestake	60	60	60	60
100	Houston Oil	57⅛	57¼	57⅛	57¼
700	Howe So	43	42	42	43
700	Howe So	43	42	42	43
400	Hud Man	39⅜	39¼	39¼	39⅝
8700	Hudson Mot	54	52⅜	53	54
1000	Hupp Mot	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞
200	Ill Central	125	125	125	..
1400	Ind Oil&G	26¼	25¾	26¼	25⅜
100	Indian Refin	9	9	9	9
100	Inland St	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
400	Inspiration	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	24⅞
100	Interboro R	39	39	39	39¼
200	Inter Agri	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
300	Int Business	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅝
4600	Int Comb	43⅝	42	42⅝	43⅜
14200	Int Harv	137	135	136½	134⅝
400	Int Match pf	63¾	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
100	Int MMar pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
400	Int Nickel	37	37	37	36⅞
1300	Int Paper	56¾	56½	56½	57¼
1400	Int Pap 7%	98	97½	98	97⅜
500	Int Tel & T	118⅜	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
200	Jordan Mot	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
300	Kan City So	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	47¼
1000	Kayser	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	42¼
100	Kayser pf	105	105	105	..
300	Kelly Spring	12½	12½	12½	..
24800	Kennecott	60⅞	60¼	60⅜	61
100	Kinnep pf	86	86	86	..
1400	Kresge	53⅛	52½	53	53¼
4400	Lago Oil	21½	21⅛	21¼	21⅝
800	Lambert Co	64	63	63⅞	63⅞
400	Lehn Fink	35⅝	35½	35½	35⅝
400	Life Saver	21½	21	21	21⅝
2800	Loews Inc	47	46¼	47	46½
200	Long Bell A	44	43½	43½	..
300	Lou G&E A	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
300	Lou Oil Ref	15½	15½	15½	15½
100	Louis & N	136	136	136	136
23400	Mack Tr	108	105½	106¼	107
100	Mackay	132	132	132	131
400	Macy	118½	117½	117½	117
700	Magma Cop	39½	38⅝	38⅝	39
600	Man El Sup	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝	76⅝
300	Man Elv mg	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅜
100	Maracaibo	20¼	20	20	21
300	MktStR ppf	42½	42¼	42¼	42
5300	Marland Oil	56⅝	56	56⅛	56⅝
100	Marlin Rock	27	27	27	27
100	Mart-Parry	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	20¼
600	Math Alkali	82⅛	81	81⅛	83½
2500	May Dpt St	129⅞	128	129½	127¼
100	McIntyre	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝
200	Mex Seabd	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
2600	Miami Cop	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17⅝
1900	Mid Cont	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30½
900	Mid States	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Miller Rub	35	35	35	35½
300	Min&SSM	40⅝	40	40⅝	41¾
100	Min&SSM pf	66	66	66	65
100	Mo K&T	37	37	37	37
2400	Mo Pac	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	42⅛
1300	Mo Pac pf	92⅜	92	92¼	92⅛
500	Mont Pw	79	78	78	79¼
6700	Mont Ward	63⅜	62⅝	62⅝	63⅛
1500	Moon Mot	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	17
300	Mother Lode	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Motion Pic	15½	15½	15½	..
300	Motometer A	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37¼
200	Mot Wheel	23⅜	23	23⅜	23¼
1300	Murray ct	9¼	9	9	9⅛
1800	Nash Mot	59⅝	59	59	58⅞
1000	Nat Bisc	95¾	95½	95½	95½
600	Nat Cash R	40	39⅞	40	40
500	Nat Dairy	74¼	73⅛	73⅝	74
300	Nat Enam	26½	26¼	26½	26¼
100	Nat En pf	81	81	81	..
800	Nat Pw&Lt	21⅛	20⅞	21¼	21
100	NaRyMx 2pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
400	Nat Supply	71	71	71	71
200	Nat Tea	133	132	132	..
16800	Nev Cons	15	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
100	NY Air Br	44¼	44¼	44⅛	44⅛
300	NY Canners	37	36¾	37	37
3300	NY Central	142⅞	142	142¼	142¾
400	NY C&St L	200¾	199	199	201
200	NY C&SL pf	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	6
200	NY Dock	33	32	32	..
2100	NY NH&H	45¾	45¼	45¼	45⅝
700	NY Ont&W	25¼	24½	24½	25½
100	Niag F pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
5300	Norf&West	170⅞	169⅝	169⅝	170
3200	No Am	53⅝	52⅞	53⅜	53⅛
200	No Am pf	51	51	51	51
1000	No Pac	80⅜	79⅝	80	79⅜
100	Norwalk T	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
800	Omnibus	14⅛	14	14	..
100	Oppenheim	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	62⅛
200	Orpheum C	29	29	29	..
100	Otis Steel	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
200	Owens Bot	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
600	Pac Oil	1½	1½	1½	1½
600	Packard M	35½	35½	35½	35½
900	Paige Det	15¼	15	15	15¼
100	Pan-Am Pet	66½	66½	66½	65½
1800	Pan-Am B	67⅛	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
500	Pan-Am WB	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅜
200	Panhandle	16	16	16	16
100	Park & Tilf	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
2000	Pathe Ex A	53	51¼	52	53
5900	Penn RR	55½	55	55⅜	55¼
100	Penn Seabd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
300	Peoples Gas	127	126¼	127	126¼
100	Peoria & E	20½	20½	20½	..
300	Pere Marq	111	110⅞	111	111
1300	Pere M pf	88	88	88	..
400	Phila Read	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43½
5200	Phillips Pet	50	49½	49½	49⅞
100	Phoenix pf	101	101	101	101
300	Pierce-Ar	27	27	27	27¾
700	Pierce Oil	⅝	½	⅝	½
200	Pierce Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
100	Pitts Coal	30½	30½	30½	..
900	Postum C	107	106	106½	106¼
200	Prod & Ref	15¼	15	15¼	15
400	Pub Serv	96¼	95⅝	95⅝	96
100	Pub Ser 8%	121¾	121¾	121¾	..
100	Pb S EG pf	102½	102¼	102½	..
1300	Pullman	192	191¼	192	190¼
400	Pure Oil	26¼	26¼	26½	26⅝
13600	Radio	56⅝	54⅝	55	56¼
100	Radio pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¾
2300	Ray Copper	15¼	15	15¼	15¼
1400	Reading	92½	91	91	92
200	Readg 2 pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
200	Reading rts	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20
100	Rem Type	115¼	115¼	115¼	115
600	Replogle Stl	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
600	Repub Stl	60	59⅞	60	..
600	Robert Reis	10	10	10	10
500	Royal Dutch	50	49⅞	49⅞	50
100	Safety Cable	53	53	53	53
800	St L&S F	99¼	98⅝	99⅛	99¼
100	St L&SF pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½
3700	Savage A	88¼	87⅛	88	87
900	Seabd A L	33½	33	33	33⅞
100	Seabd AL pf	36½	36½	36½	..
1200	Sears Roe	56½	55⅝	55¾	56½
100	Shell Trans	43	43	43	..
1900	Shell Union	28⅛	28¼	28½	28⅝
100	Simmons	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33¼
500	Simms Pet	18	17¾	17¾	18
1600	Sinclair	19⅝	19½	19½	19¾
1300	Skelly Oil	34½	34	34½	34⅝
400	Sloss Shef	133	132	133	128¾
300	So Dairies A	50	49⅞	50	50
3000	So Dairies B	26½	26⅛	26⅛	26
1400	So Pacific	108½	107⅝	107⅝	108½
5200	So Railway	125⅛	124½	124⅞	125⅞
700	So Ry pf	94¼	94	94¼	93
700	Spicer Co	23½	23⅜	23½	24⅛
1200	Sta Gas	55	54½	54½	54⅜
100	Sta Glas pf	56	56	56	56
1900	Sta Oil Cal	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛	60
2300	Sta Oil NJ	42½	42⅛	42¼	42¼
100	Sta O NJ pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116⅛
100	Sta Pl Glass	5½	5½	5½	..
2800	St-Warner	66⅜	65½	66	66
1000	Studebaker	58⅝	58	58	58
300	Sub Boat	2	2	2	2
100	Sun Oil	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜
7800	Super Oil	3	2⅝	3	2¾
200	Super Steel	29	29	29	30
100	Symngton A	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
1000	Tenn Cop	12	12	12	12
5300	Tex Gulf new	45¾	45½	45¾	45¾
600	Tex Co	54⅞	54⅝	54¾	54¾
800	Tex Gulf S	183	182	183	182½
600	Tex P Coal	14⅞	14½	14¾	14⅞
400	Thompson	48	47½	47½	48
100	Tidewater pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90⅜
500	Timken	63¾	63½	63½	63¾
1100	Trans Oil	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
1500	Un Bag & P	54¼	52	53	50¾
4200	Un Carbon	94¾	92¼	92¾	94
6100	Un Oil Cal	54⅞	54	54	54⅞
5400	Un Pacific	167⅞	166⅞	167⅛	167
600	Un Tk Car	118¾	117¼	117¼	117¼
200	Un Tk C pf	115¼	115⅛	115⅛	115¼
100	Uni Fruit	114	114	114	114¼
2300	US CIPipe	221¾	218¾	219	221¾
100	US CIP pf	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	103¾
1000	US Dist	54¾	53	53½	54⅞
3600	US Hoffman	56⅜	54	56⅜	54
600	US Ind Alco	77⅝	77¼	77⅜	78
300	US Realty	63½	63⅛	63½	63
2700	US Rubber	60⅞	60⅜	60⅜	60¾
200	US Smelt	36	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
100	US Smelt pf	47½	47½	47½	..
95800	US Steel	154⅜	152¾	153⅛	153¼
100	US Steel pf	128	128	128	127⅞
200	Univ Pipe	21	20⅝	20⅝	21¾
500	Util P&Lt A	31½	31	31	31¼
400	Va-C Ch nw	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅛
500	Va-C Ch 6%	40½	40⅛	40⅛	40⅞
600	Val Ch 7%	90	90	90	90
700	Vivaudou	31⅞	31½	31½	31¼
1100	Wabash	44⅜	44	44	44⅜
200	Wab pf A	75⅝	75½	75⅝	75¾
1300	Ward Bk B	28½	28	28¼	28⅝
43000	Warner B A	56⅜	52½	55⅜	57⅛
100	W Pen El A	98	98	98	..
200	West Union	148	147	147	147
1600	Westg A B	135⅞	135	135	135½
700	Westg Elec	70	69⅝	69⅞	70
400	Weston In	18½	18⅛	18½	18½
2000	Wheeling	28	27½	27½	28½
400	Wheeling pf	47¼	46½	46½	47
200	White Eagle	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25¾
4100	White Mot	57½	55½	57	55⅛
1100	Whi Sew pf	62¼	61⅝	62	62
6500	Willys-Over	22⅜	22	22	22¼
400	Willys-O pf	91¼	91	91⅛	91⅛
800	Wilson	11	11	11	11⅛
200	Wilson A	21½	21½	21½	21½
200	Wilson pf	63	63	63	..
11200	Woolworth	168¾	166⅝	167	167½
1200	Wright Aer	31¼	27¾	28	31⅝
6600	Yel Truck	35¾	34⅞	35¼	35¼
2300	Youngstown	89⅞	88⅝	88¼	88

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	13.85	13.85	13.40	13.40	13.90
Dec.	13.67	13.67	13.27	13.29	13.80
Jan.	13.51	13.68	13.33	13.33	13.86
Mar.	13.63	13.95	13.58	13.58	14.12
May	13.80	14.08	13.78	13.79	14.27
July	14.15	14.18	13.91	13.93	14.40

Spots 13.70, down 60.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	13.45	13.45	13.03	13.08	13.75
Dec.	13.60	13.60	13.22	13.25	13.77
Jan.	13.60	13.62	13.27	13.32	13.97

Chicago Cotton

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	13.63	13.21	13.23	13.60
Jan.	13.68	13.30	13.30	13.83
May	13.90	13.55	13.52	13.96

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev. close
Oct.	7.32	7.36	7.31	7.32	7.45
Dec.	7.35	7.38	7.35	7.36	7.56
Jan.	7.44	7.46	7.41	7.42	7.56
March	7.52	7.55	7.50	7.50	7.64
May	7.57	7.61	7.57	7.57	7.71
July	7.65	7.65	7.62	7.62	7.75

Spots 7.54, down 25. Tone at close quiet. Sales (British), 4000; (Amreican), 2500.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORP.

United Dyewood Corp. reports for the six months ended June 30, 1926, profit of $42,557 after expenses, etc., compared with $232,985 in the first half of 1925. Consolidated statement of subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 1926, shows a profit of $31,534 after interest, federal taxes and reserves, compared with $137,529 in the first six months of 1925.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; General Motors and Du Pont at new highs.
Bonds: Quiet; rail liens firm on good earnings report.
Foreign exchanges: Steady; Spanish pesetas react more than 5 points.
Cotton: Lower; southern selling.
Sugar: Steady; commission house selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Lower.
Corn: Higher; continued unfavorable weather.
Cattle: Dull.
Hogs: Steady.

Market Averages

By the Associated Press

STOCKS

	20 Indust'ls	20 Railr'ds
Saturday	144.73	126.28
Friday	144.81	126.60
Week ago	144.44	126.81
Year ago	132.23	106.53
High 1926	147.46	128.52
Low 1926	123.11	105.88

Totatl stock sales 961,800 shares.

BONDS

	Saturday	Friday
Ten first-grade rails	91.60	91.61
Ten secondary rails	93.87	93.96
Ten public utilities	94.08	94.17
Ten industrials	99.45	99.47
Combined average	94.75	94.80
Combined month ago	95.16	....
Combined year ago	92.29	....

Total bonds sales (par value), $4,734,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Oct. 2	Last Oct. 1
30	Am Pneu	2¾	2⅝	2¾	..
8	Am Pneu pf	21	21	21	..
60	Am Sugar	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞	77⅝
144	Am T&T	146¼	146	146	145⅞
3	Am Woolen	29¾	29¾	29¾	30⅝
10	Am Wool pf	80	80	80	80
45	Amoskeag	54	52¾	52¾	54
192	Amoskg pf	75	75	75	74
55	Anaconda	49¾	49½	49½	50
60	Ariz Com	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
10	Atlas Ply	56	56	56	..
272	Atchison	158¼	156¾	157⅝	157⅞
10	Big Hart	75	75	75	75
335	Bingham	37¾	37	37⅜	38¼
35	Bos El	83½	83	83½	83
65	Bos & Alb	172½	172	172	172¾
2040	B&M	58½	57⅜	58½	56¾
125	B&M pf A	82	82	82	81¾
10	P&M A sta	63	63	63	..
88	B&M B sta	100	99	100	99
50	BMM pf C	105	105	105	105
15	B&M pr pf	106	106	106	105
20	B&M pr pf	100½	100½	100½	..
220	Cal & Hecla	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
400	Cliff Min	6½	6	6	5⅞
30	Cop Range	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
50	Dodge Bros	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅜
315	East SS	53¼	52	52	53⅞
1785	E Mass Ry	55	42	51	58
1020	E Mass A	42	41	42	..
15	Edison Elec	227	227	227	225½
165	E Mass B	60	60	60	..
220	Fisk	16⅝	16¼	16½	..
18	Galv H	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	28½
25	Gen Elec	88⅝	88½	88⅛	97½
135	Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11¼	11¼	..
70	Granby	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31¾
8	Hathaway	13½	13½	13½	13¾
100	Hardy	17	17	17	17
36	Hood Rub	63¼	63¼	63¼	64
100	Int But H	6½	6½	6½	..
200	Island Crk	178¼	178¼	178¼	180
5	Loew's Thea	7½	7½	7½	..
20	Me Cent	50	50	50	..
100	Mason Val	2	2	2	2¼
96	Mass Gas	86	85	86	85
157	Mass Gas pf	67½	67	67½	67
20	Mergenthal	108	108	108	..
100	Mex Inv	11	11	11	11
105	Mohawk	41½	41½	41½	41½
70	Nash	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	58⅞
10	NE Oil pf	10	10	10	..
89	NE So M pf	10	8	8	12½
54	NE Tel	115¼	115¼	115¼	115
25	NY NH & H	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	46¼
25	Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	No Butte	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Pac Mills	47½	47	47½	47
80	Old Domin	17½	17	17	17¼
20	Old Colony	123	123	123	..
35	Reece Bu	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
5	Swedish Inv	106	106	106	105⅞
5	Swift & Co	115	115	115	114⅝
15	Torrington	69	68	69	68½
230	Tower Mfg	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12½
100	Un Twist D	13½	13½	13½	..
37	Uni Fruit	113¼	113½	113½	114¼
40	Uni Shoe	49	48⅜	48⅜	49
200	Uni Shoe pf	28	28	28	28
25	US Rubber	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	61
105	US Smelt pf	47½	47½	47½	47½
1913	US Steel	153⅛	153¼	153¼	152⅞
10	US&F Sec pf	85	85	85	85
895	Utah Apex	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
465	Utah Metals	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
195	Victoria	.50	.50	.50	..
375	Waldorf	21	20⅞	21	21
100	War Bros	49	49	49	49
45	Westingh'se	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	70¼
	BONDS				
1000	NE Tel 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
1000	NOP Bdy 7s	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
8500	Swift 5s	101	101	101	101
1000	Wst T&T 5s	100½	100½	100½	101½

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Ardsley	3	2¾	3
Bagdad Silver	.22	.20	.22
Bagdad Smelting	.35	.34	.35
Boston & Montana	.33	.32	.32
Coldak	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
Calaveras	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Cheyenne	.92	.91	.92
Chief Cons Min	3	3	3
Con Pet A	4¼	3⅞	4
Crysal Cop	.48	.44	.48
Col Em	12¼	11⅛	11½
Dun Glen	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Erupcion	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Gadsden Copper	.31	.31	.31
General Mines	1⅝	1½	1½
Idaho	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
Jerome Verde Dev	.43	.42	.43
La Rose	.09	.09	.09
Peavine	.69	.69	.69
Per Pet	.75	.72	.73
Quinby	17¾	17	17¼
Shat Denn	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Shea	.10	.10	.10
United Verde Ext	26¼	26¼	26¼
Union	.34	.34	.34
Univ	4	4	4
Walkin	1	1	1

Toal sales 58,050 shares.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Opening	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.41	[illegible]	1.40¼	1.40¼
May	1.46	[illegible]	1.45¼	1.45¼
	Corn			
Dec.	.80⅝	[illegible]	.80⅜	.81⅞
May	.87½	.89¼	.87½	.88¾
	Oats			
Dec.	.44⅜	.44⅜	.44	.44⅜
May	.48⅜	.48⅞	.48¼	.48½
	Lard			
Oct.	14.37	14.50	14.30	14.32
Jan.	13.90	13.90	13.60	13.60
May	13.85	13.85	13.75	13.75

CHRYSLER EARNINGS LOWER

DETROIT, Oct. 2—Third-quarter earnings of Chrysler Corporation are estimated at approximately $3,525,000 after interest, federal taxes and preferred dividends, equal to $1.30 a share on 2,705,098 common shares outstanding. In the preceding quarter the company reported profit of $4,904,156 after charges but before federal tax and in the third quarter of 1925 profit was $8,078,286 before federal tax and preferred dividends.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORPORATION

Profit of $31,534 reported in consolidated statement of United Dyewood Corporation subsidiaries for six months ended June 30, 1926, is before charging out $28,921 interest paid to United Dyewood Corporation on bonds and notes. Deducting this item leaves net profit of $2613.

BRITISH FINANCES

LONDON, Oct. 2—Exchequer returns for the first half of the financial year show a deficit of £61,724,010, compared with a deficit during the corresponding period of last year of £35,972,035. Expenditures for the first half of the financial year were £383,990,051, while receipts were £332,266,041. Floating debt is £766,181,00, compared with £775,121,000 last year.

WARD BAKING PROFITS

Ward Baking Corporation net profit for 37 weeks ended Sept. 11, 1926, was $2,964,085 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $2,872,574 in the similar period of 1925. Gross sales were $30,969,716, compared with $29,510,586. Outstanding stock amounts to $31,841,500 7% cumulative preferred, 86,093 no-par shares of Class A and 500,000 no-par shares of Class B common.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

Bond	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	104¾	104¼
Am Ag Com 7½s '41	104	104
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101½	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Am T T col 4s '29	98⅝	98⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	102	102
Am T & T rf 5s '60	100⅜	100¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105	104⅞
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	103¼	103
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	106½	106¼
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	106⅝	106½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96	95⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93½	93¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	87½	87½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅛	91
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s 1965	87	87
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	90¾	90¾
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	97½	97½
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	67	67
B & O 5s ser D	97⅝	97½
B&O cv 4½s '33	96¼	96⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	98⅛	97⅞
B&O 6s '29	103	102⅞
BO rfg 6s '95	106¼	106
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	91¼	91¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100⅜	100
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	80	80
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40 ct	97⅞	97½
Battle Creek S 3s	65½	65½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102½	102⅛
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	97½	97½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	95⅝	95⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	100⅞	100⅝
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	94½	94½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	105½	105⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96½	96⅜
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	102½	102½
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	158	158
Buff R & P 4½s '57	91¾	91⅝
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100	100
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	102	102
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	104	104
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	98¼	98
Can Pacific deb 4s	85¼	84⅞
Cen Leather gen 5s '25	100⅜	100⅜
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	102⅛	102
Cen New Eng 4s '61	76⅛	76¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91⅞	90⅞
Cen Pacific 5s	100⅜	100⅜
Cen RR&B Co Ga 5s '37	99½	99½
Cen Steel 8s '41	121	120⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	99
Ches & O con 5s '39	103⅝	103⅜
Ches & O rfg 5s '29	101⅛	101½
Chi B & Q gen 5s '58	91½	91½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	68⅝	68⅞
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	106⅝	106⅝
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	113⅝	113⅜
Chi M & St P deb 4s '34 ct	54½	54½
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	55	54½
Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89	92	92
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s '2014	55½	55½
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s ct	55¼	55¼
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	54⅜	54¼
Chi M & St P col 6s '3[illegible]	103	103
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	86½	86½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	90⅞	90⅝
Chi St P M&O deb 5s '30	99	99
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	83¼	83¼
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	61	60⅞
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	59½	59½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77⅛	77⅞
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101⅜	101½
Chi & Nw 3½s	76⅜	76⅜
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	106	106
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	101⅞	101⅜
Chi & Nw sf 5s '29 reg	101½	101
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	85½	85½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102⅝	103⅝
Chile Copper col 6s '32	106⅛	106⅛
Cities Ser P&L 6s '44	95	95
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	103	103
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	107	107
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	98⅞	98⅞
Clev Un Term 5s '73	103½	103½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s	94½	94½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	95⅜	95⅜
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	104½	104½
Con Ry & Lt 4½s sta	94	94
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	83	82⅞
Con Gas 5½s '45	105½	105⅜
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100	100
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	76	76
Crown Wall Paper 6s '51	100	99½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	99	98⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 6s '66	98	97½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	95¾	95¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '35	108⅞	108⅞
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	108¼	108¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	98⅜	98¼
Corn Prod 5s '34	103⅜	103⅜
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	118½	118½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89⅞	89⅞
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	70	69⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101⅝	101⅝
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	77⅞	77⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅜	107⅜
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	95⅛	95⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95½	95½
Dul So Shr & At 5s '37	81¼	81¼
Duquesne Lt 5½s B '49	105	105
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105⅜	105¼
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	106¼	106¼
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	103½	103½
Empire Gas & F 6½s '41	96⅝	96½
Erie gen 4s '96 reg	68	68
Erie 1st con 4s '96	79⅞	79⅞
Erie cv 4s A '53	75⅝	75⅜
Erie cv 4s D '53	82⅝	82⅝
Erie gen 4s '96	71⅝	71½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	107¼	107¼
Erie gen 4s '96	71⅝	71½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	107¾	107⅜
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	97½	97½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95	95
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102⅜	102¼
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	97	97
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	98	98
Fla East Coast 5s '74	98½	98½
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	107½	107½
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	110	110
Gen Petrol 5s '40	99⅜	99⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105¼	105
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	110¼	110¼
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120¾	120
Granby Mining 7s '30	131	130¾
Great Northern 4½s '76	91	91
Great Northern 7s '36	113¼	113¼
Green Bay & West deb B	21⅞	21⅞
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	101⅞	101⅝
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81¼	81
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96	96
Ill Cen 4s '51	93¾	93¾
Ill Cen 4s '52	90⅜	90⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	97
Inland Steel 5½s	100½	100¼
Ind Steel 5s '52	103	103
Inspiration 6½s '31	101	101
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	70¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70	69⅜
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	74¾	74¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	94⅞	94¾
Int Her Mar col 6s '41	89	88⅞
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	96½	96¼
Int Paper 6s '55	99⅝	99⅜
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	76⅞	76⅞
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '45	109½	109¼
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	80⅝	80⅜
Kan City FtS&Mem 6s '28	102	102
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	102¾	102½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	72½	72½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97	97
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	87
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105½	105⅜
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	105	105
Kinney Co 7½s '36	102	102
Kresge Found 6s '36	100⅜	100⅜
Lack Steel con 5s '50	99	98⅝
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101	101
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103⅝	103½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99	98⅞
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85	85
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	98	98
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	104	104
Liquid Carbon 6s '41 ct	99	99
Long Island uni 4s '49	88½	88½
Louis Ry 5s	94⅛	94
L&N uni 4s '40	95¼	95¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	65¼	65¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97½	97
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	104½	104½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96½	96½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	97⅞	97⅞
Miss Cen 5s	95½	95½
Mnl & St L 1st rfg 4s '49	87⅞	87⅞
Min St P & SSM 5s '38 gtd	97⅞	97⅞
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	102¼	102¼
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	102	102
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	85⅜	85⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	94	93⅞
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	102¾	102⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73	72¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	97⅞	97½
Mo Pac 6s D '49	105⅝	105¼
Mo Pac 6s E '55	105⅝	105⅜
Montana Power 5s A '43	101	100⅞
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	60¼	60
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	99⅝	99¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	95	95
N O T & M inc 5s '33 A	99¾	99¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	99⅝	99⅝
Newport Cin Bge 4½s	95	95
N Y Air Brake 6s	102¼	102¼
N E T & T 5s '52	101¾	101¾
N E T & T 4½s '61	93½	93½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80	80
NYC&HR con 4s '98	88¾	88⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103¼	103
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	103¼	103⅛
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	102½	102¼
N Y City 4s '59	98½	98¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	115⅝	115⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	103½	103⅛
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	100	99⅞
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	73¼	73¼
NY Ry inc 6s '65	26	26
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	53¼	53¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98¼	98¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108¼	108
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	76¾	76⅛
Niag Falls Pow 6s '50	105	105
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100¼	100¼
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	88	87¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norf & W div 4s '44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	103	103
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	105¾	105¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96¼	96¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	86¾	86⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111¼	111
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100¼	100
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	90¼	90¼
Ontario Trans 5s '45	100¾	100¾
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98¼	98¼
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	85⅝	85⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	99⅞	99⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106½	106½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	97½	97
Penn R R con 4½s '60	100⅜	100⅜
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97½	97⅜
Penn R R 5s '64	100⅞	100⅞
Penn R R gen 5s '68	104⅞	104⅞
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112½	112
Penn R R col 7s '30	107½	107⅜
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	113½	112
Pere Marq 5s '56	102⅞	102⅝
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	101¼	101⅛
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	101	101
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	108⅝	108⅝
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100½	100¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	100¼	100¼
Portland Railway 5s '30	95⅝	95⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100½	100¼
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107	107
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	107	107
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	105	105
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	103⅜	103¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	109½	109½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	91	91
Reming Arms sf 6s '37	92	92
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	100	100
Rogers-Brown Iron 7s '42 sta	52	52
St LIM&S rfg 4s '29	97¼	97⅛
St LIM&S gen 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
St LIM&S 4s R&G dv '33	91⅞	91⅝
St L&SF 4s A '50	82⅝	82⅛
St L&SF 5½s D '42	101¼	101⅛
St L&SF 6s C '28	102	102
St L&SF adj 6s '55	98⅛	97⅞
St L&SF inc 6s '60	89⅝	89¼
St LSW 1st 5s '52	95	95
San Ant&Ar P 1st 4s '43	88¼	88¼
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	82	82
Seabd AL adj 5s '49	80⅝	80⅝
Seabd AL con 6s '45	95	94½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35	94	94
Sheffield F rfg 6½s '42	107⅜	107⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s	101⅛	101
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92	91¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97½	97¼
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100⅝	100⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s'42	92½	92¼
So P Rico Sug 7s '41	107⅛	107⅛
So Pacific col 4s '49	88	88
So Pacific cv 4s '29	98¼	98¼
So Pac SF Ter 4s '50	90¼	90¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	84⅛	84⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	105⅜	105⅜
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117⅜	117¼
Spokane IR 5s '55	85½	85½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105¼	105
Tex&Pac 1st 5s 2000	105	105
Texa&Kna 5½s '50	102⅛	102⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	52½	52¼
Tol St L&W 4s '50	90	90
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97¼	97⅛
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	40⅝	40⅝
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	67	67
Union El L&P 5½s '54	101¾	101¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93½	93½
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99⅝	99½
Union Pacific 6s '28	102	102
U S Rubber 5s '47	93	92¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	106⅞	103⅞
U S Steel s f 5s '63	105⅞	107⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92	92
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	98¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	97½	97½
Va Ry 5s '62	101½	101½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104	104
Wabash 5½s '75	103	102⅞
Walworth 6s '45	96⅞	96⅞
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	60	59⅞
Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41	84¼	84⅛
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104¼	104¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	73⅜	73⅜
Western Pac 5s A '46	99⅜	99⅜
Western Pac 6s B '46	102⅜	102⅜
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	104⅜	104¼
West'house El & Mfg 5s '46	100⅛	100
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	86¼	86¼
White Sew Mach 6s '36	100⅛	100⅛
Wickwire Spen 7s ev	53	50
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	71⅛	71⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98⅜	98¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	104¾	104¼
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	82½	82½
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	104¾	104
FOREIGN BONDS		
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	89¾	89½
Anton Jurgens 6s '47	107	107
Argentine Gov 5s '45	92½	92
Argentine Gov 6s '60	98⅝	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s '60 w i	98⅜	98⅜
Argentina Gov 6s June '59	98½	98¼
Argenine Gov 6s Oct '59	98½	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	98⅞
Argentine 6s '58 B	98¼	98⅜
Argentine Gov 7s '27	100½	100⅜
Australia 5s '55	98½	98¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	101⅝	101¼
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	85	85
Bavaria 6½s rcts '45	96¼	95¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86⅝	86½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93	92⅞
Belgium 7s '55	96	95¾
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	108	107⅞
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅝	107⅞
Berlin 6½s '50	95⅜	95⅜
Bogota (City) 8s '45	103	103
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103½	103⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	87⅝	87¼
Brazil 6s '57	89⅜	89
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	95¼	95
Brazil (US) 8s '41	104⅜	104
Bremen 7s '35	99¼	99¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100	99⅞
Caldas 7½s '46	95½	95½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	97½	97½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	101⅝	101⅝
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	98⅝	98½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95½	95½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	108⅜	108⅜
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	108½	108½
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	37	37
Cologne 6½s '50	95⅝	95
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	101	100⅞
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	99⅞	99¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	98⅜	98¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102¼	102
Czechos'ov (Rep) 8s '51	102⅞	102¾
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45	101¾	101½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	111	111
Dominio (Rep) sf 5½s '42	97¾	97½
Dresden 7s '45	98	97⅝
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	105	106
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	105	105
Est R R Co 7s '64	87¼	87
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99¼	99
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	93¾	93¾
French Nat SS 7s '49	85¼	85
French (Rep) 7s '49	92½	92⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	98½	98⅜
French (Rep) 8s '45	104½	104½
German 7s '49	105	104⅞
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	99½	99½
German El Pow 6½s '50	94⅞	94⅞
German G E 6½s '40 war	114	113⅞
German G E 6½s '40 ex-war	97¾	97½
German G E 7s '45	102¼	102¼
Graz 8s '54	99	99
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	99½	99
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	100½	100½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s crt '45	96½	96½
Italy (King) 7s '51	92	91⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	95	95
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	89¾	89¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	98¼	98
Jap (Ind Bank) 6s '27	100	100
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	44½	44¼
Mex 4s small A '10	25¾	25¾
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	104	104
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	107½	107½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	84	84
Norway 5½s '65	98⅝	98½
Norway (King) 6s '43	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	101¼	101⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	101¼	101
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	92	91¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	99⅜	99⅜
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	79⅜	79⅜
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	90⅝	90⅝
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	88⅞	88½
Peru 7½s '40	100¼	100
Peru 8s '44	103⅜	103¾
Poland 6s '40	70¼	70¼
Poland 8s '50	88⅞	88¾
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	105	105
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	99½	99½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	110¼	110¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46 x war	96⅜	96⅜
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	94½	94⅜
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	107½	107½
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	96½	96¼
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	106	106
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	105¼	105¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	99⅛	98⅞
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	90½	90¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	84¼	84¼
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40	113⅝	113½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103⅜	103⅜
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	98½	98½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	95⅜	95⅜
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	74½	74½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	98⅜	98⅜
Trondh'em 6½s '44	100½	100½
Tyrol 7½s '55	97	97
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	105
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95⅜	95¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct. 2	Last Oct. 1
3½s '47	100.14	100.14	100.12	100.12	100.13
1st 4¼s '47	101.22	101.26	101.22	101.22	101.26
2d 4¼s '42	100.14	100.14	100.13	100.13	100.14
3d 4¼s '28	101.2	101.4	101.2	101.2	101.4
3d 4¼s rg	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
4th 4¼s '32	102.00	102.00	101.30	101.30	102.00
4th 4¼s rg	101.27	101.28	101.27	101.28	101.27
US 3⅜s '56	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.16
US 4s '54	103.23	103.23	102.23	103.23	103.22
US 4¼s '52	107.23	107.23	107.23	107.23	107.19

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

HOCKING VALLEY EARNINGS

Hocking Valley reports August net after taxes and charges $321,533, compared with $40,492 in August, 1925; for eight months $1,890,440, compared with $1,154,437.

BARNSDALL CORP. EARNINGS

Barnsdall Corporation for the nine months ended Sept. 30 (September estimated) earned $4.20 a share on class A and B, compared with $2.37 a share in corresponding period of 1925.

REPORT OF STATE BUILDING AND LOAN EXAMINER

Jacksonville, Florida, July 8th, 1926.

I hereby certify that I have examined the various securities held by the Home Building and Loan Company and found its business conducted in a sound and conservative manner, and that the provisions of the Florida State Law, including the establishment of reserve, have been fully complied with. Their statement of assets and liabilities gives an adequate and fair presentation of the Company's affairs.

(Signed) R. S. ADAMS. State Building and Loan Examiner.

8% The Home Building and Loan Company has been in business over five years and has the proud record of not having lost a Dollar, not having foreclosed a mortgage, has always met withdrawals on demand and has always paid 8 per cent dividends, payable 2 per cent quarterly. The Company can now pay off $110.00 for every $100.00 invested with it.

OUR STOCK IS NON-ASSESSABLE

Applications for loans far exceed our available funds. We respectfully solicit your investments.

HOME BUILDING and LOAN CO.
Under State Supervision
205 F. Adams Street, Jacksonville, Fla. Phone 2037

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	Stock	High	Low	Last
†	Aluminum Co Am	74	73	73
4	Am Gas & Elect	107⅞	106	106
1	Am Gas & El pf	95⅝	95¾	95¾
†25	Am Lt & Traction	215	215	215
†90	Am Pw & Lt pf	97	97	97
5	Am Seatg Co ctfs	37	36⅞	36⅞
2	Am Seat cvt pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
2	Am Superpower B	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
1	Am Superp pt pf	26	26	26
11	Asso Gas & Elec	35⅞	34⅝	45⅞
4	Atlantic Fruit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Auburn Auto	63⅛	63	63⅛
†50	Balaban Katz ctfs	63	63	63
3	Bendix Corp A	38	37¾	37¾
2	Blkstone Val G&E	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Bklyn Shoe	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	Brill Corp A	42½	42	42
1	Brill Corp B	17½	17½	17½
2	Bklyn City RR	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
†25	Bucyrus Co	230	230	230
1	CG Spg&Bmp nw	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
8	Centrif Pipe Corp	20½	20⅛	20⅜
1	Checker Cab Co	5	5	5
1	Chi Nipple Mfg A	44½	44½	44½
4	Columbia G&E nw	81¼	81	81¼
1	Col Gas&E pf new	98¼	98¼	98¼
6	Comwlth Pow	42¼	42	42¼
1	do pf	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
5	Cons G&E Balt	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
6	Cons Laund Corp	22	21⅝	22
1	Courtaulds Ltd	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1	Curtiss A &Mot	19½	19½	19½
1	Doehler Die Cast	18½	18½	18½
2	Draper Co	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
†50	Dresdner Bn Ber	136½	136½	136½
1	Dubilier C&R new	5	5	5
105	Du Pont de N nw	180¾	178	178½
16	Durant Motors	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
1	Duz Co Inc A	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
15	Elec Bd&Sh	70⅝	70	70
1	Elec Invest	41½	41½	41½
2	Empire Power	27	27	27
45	Erie Steam Sh	26⅝	25½	26¼
20	Estey Welte A	34⅜	34½	34¾
2	Estey Welte B	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2	Fageol Mot Co	4½	4½	4½
†150	Fajardo Sugar	146	145	145
5	Fed Purch A	30⅞	30	30⅞
8	Fed Pur B	11⅛	10	11⅛
1	Film Inspec Mch	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2	Firestn T&R7%pf	97	97	97
†30	Ford Mot Can	412	306	412
5	Found Co Fore	18	17¾	17¾
3	Fox The A	26½	26½	26½
1	Franklin Mfg Co	19¾	19¾	19¾
199	Freshman Co (C)	33	30¾	31⅜
11	Gen Bak Corp A	58⅝	56⅝	58⅝
22	Gen Bak Crp B	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
6	Gillette Saf Raz	97½	97	97
2	Gleasonite Prod	12½	12	12
5	Goodyr T&R	33⅜	33½	33⅜
23	Hav El Ry rcts	32	31½	32
3	Hap Candy St Fd	6	6⅛	6⅛
1	Hellman Inc pf	31	31	31
3	Horn & Hardart	55	54⅝	55
13	Ind Rayon A	7	6⅞	7
†25	Ins Co Nor Am	52	52	52
7	Int Util A	33	32½	32½
4	Inter Util B	5⅜	5¼	5¼
7	Lehi Pw Sec n	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜
3	Lehi Val Cl C cfs	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
†30	Lib Own Sht Gla	148	148	148
3	Liberty Radio	1½	1¼	1¼
2	Mad Sq Gar ctfs	15	15	15
4	McCall Corp n	60	59¾	60
3	Mid West Util	115½	115⅜	115½
†50	Miller Rub pf	100	100	100
†50	Mohwk&Hud 1pf	103½	103½	103½
4	Mohwk Val n	38⅝	38	38⅝
1	Nat Baking	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
†50	Nat P&L pf	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Nat Pub Serv A	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
5	Nat Stand Mach	33	32⅜	33
50	•NY Tel 6½s pf	113	113	113
1	Northeastrn Pwr	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
17	Nor Ohio Pwr	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝
1	No States Pr A	107	107	107
†150	No Ind Pub S pf	102½	102½	102½
1	Ohio Fuel Corp	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
2	Ohio Fuel Crp ctfs	43½	43½	43½
3	Pac Stl Boiler	13	12⅞	13
8	Pa Ohio Secur	9⅝	9½	9⅝
10	•Pa Ohio Sec pf	80½	80½	80½
270	•Pa Wat & Pwr	170½	169	170½
37	Philip Morris Inc	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
1	Pick Bar & Co vtc	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
150	•Pitts L Erie Ry	170	169	169
10	Pub Ser NJ new	32½	32⅜	32⅜
2	Puget Sd P&Lt	28⅛	28	28
1	Purity Bak A	46	46	46
2	Purity Bak B	39⅜	39	39⅜
1	Rand Kard Bur	43½	43½	43½
2	Rem Noisel Type	36	36	36
1	Reo Mot Car	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1	Rep Mot Trk ctfs	4½	4½	4½
27	Rickenbackr Mo C	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	•Royal Bak Pr pf	102½	102	102½
1	Schulte Real Est	16½	16½	16½
1	Seeman Bros Inc	29	29	29
1	Servel Corp Del	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Sierra Pac Elec	25½	25½	25½
†50	Silver (Isaac) Br	29	29	29
1	Singer Mfg Ltd	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	South Pr Lt	31½	30⅞	31⅞
1	Southe P & Lt pf	100	100	100
1	Standard Motors	2	2	2
7	Stutz Mot C of Am	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
4	Timken Det Axle	12½	12½	12½
57	Trans L Day Pic	9⅝	9	9⅝
†2	Travelers	1192	1192	1192
†60	Tub Art S 'B' ctfs	175	175	175
2	Tung Sol Lamp	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1	Un Bise 'B'	9	9	9
1	Un Gas Imp	111¾	111¾	111¾
11	Un Lt&Pw 'A' new	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
†25	United Illum Co	84	84	84
5	U S Lt & H new	25½	25⅜	25½
5	nUiversal Pic	34¼	34	34¼
1	Util Shares Opt	3	3	3
127	Warner Bros Pic	47⅝	43½	46¾
3	Wes O&Snwdr ctfs	55	54⅝	55
2	do pf	96½	95	95
4	Whitek Sew Mach	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1	West A Sup par pf	25½	25½	25½
	STANDARD OILS			
4	Anglo-Am O	18¼	18¼	18¼
3	do ctfs n v	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
5	Cont Oil	20	20	20
1	Gal Sig Oil	14	13½	13½
3	Humble O & R	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
3	Im Oil Can	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞
12	Inter Pet	32½	32½	32⅜
1	Nat Transit	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4	Ohio Oil	58½	58½	58½
1	Prairie Oil & G	51¼	51¼	51¼
1	Prairie Pipe Line	125	124⅜	125
26	nOIS d	..		
26	S O Ind	63¼	63	63
1	do Ken	121	121	121
9	do N Y	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
†250	Swan & Finch O C	17	17	17
14	Vacuum Oil	97½	97	97¼
	MISCELLANEOUS OILS			
1	Am Maracaibo	5¼	5¼	5¼
3	Ark Nat Gas	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4	Beacon Oil	18	18	18
46	Carib Synd	17¼	16⅞	17¼
13	Cit Serv new	45¼	45	45¼
4	do pf	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
2	do BB pf	78¼	78¼	78¼
8	Colom Synd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3	Creole Synd	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
†375	Crystal Oil pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1	Crystal Oil Ref	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
9	Euclid Oil	1½	1⅜	1½
4	Gibson Oil	3⅝	3½	3⅝
5	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	92¼	92	92
3	Leonard Oil	8¼	8⅛	8¼
4	Lion Oil Ref	21¼	21¼	21¼
22	Mex Pan	3⅝	3⅝	3½
50	*Mex Oil Corp	10	10	10
4	Mount Prod	23⅞	23¾	23¾
9	Pandem Oil	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
23	ReiterFosterOilCor	16⅜	15½	15½
1	Salt Creek Cons	8	8	8
2	Salk Creek Prod	30½	30½	30½
1	Shrevep'tElDorado	25	25	25
7	Tidal Osage	19	18⅞	18⅞
1	TidalOsage non vot	18	18	18
1	TideWaterAssoOil	22¼	22½	22¼
3	TideWatAssoOil pf	97½	97½	97½
3	Wilcox Oil&Gas	28½	28	28½
1	Woodley Petroleum	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
	MINING			
1	Beaver Cons	90	90	90
1	Cons Copper Min	3	3	3
3	Eng Gold Mines	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1	Kay Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	MasonValMines	2	2	2
1	NewCorneliaCopper	22¼	22¼	22¼
5	NewmontMining	76	76	76
1	Nipissing Mines	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3	Noranda Mines	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
3	Teck Hughes Gold	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3	Tonopah Bel Dev	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5	Tonopah Mining	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	United Verde Ex	26	26	26
9	Utah Apex Min	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
	DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
8	Am G&E 6sB2014	101	100⅞	101
27	AmP&L6s2016	100	99⅝	100
5	Am WWrks 6s '75	96½	96¼	96½
4	Appalach Pw 5s'56	94½	94⅜	94⅜
66	Asso G&E6s'55	100¼	99⅞	100¼
2	Asso SimH6½s'33	97¼	97¼	97¼
26	BufGE5sA'56	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
9	CanNREq7s'35	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
5	Caro P&L5s'56	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
31	Cities Serv 6s '66	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
2	Cities Ser 7s B'66	112½	112¼	112½
5	ConGBalt6s'49	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10	Cons Publish 6¾s	97	97	97
10	ContCorpAm6s'46	98½	98	98½
2	Cudahy Pk5½'37	94¼	94¼	94¼
18	DukePrPw6s'66	102⅜	102½	102⅜
1	EtingSchCo6s'35	97½	97½	97½
1	ElecRefrig6s'36	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3	Fla P&Lt 5s '54	92¼	92¼	92¼
5	Gatineu Pow 5s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
2	do 6s '56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	GoodyrT&R5½s'31	96¼	96⅛	96¼
1	do 5s '28	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Grand Tr 6½s '36	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10	Hav Elec 5½s '51	92	92	92
71	Ill Cent RR 4¾s	96½	96⅛	96½
18	Ind Limestone6s'41	98⅛	98	98⅛
2	LehPowSec6sA2026	94	93⅞	93⅞
39	Loew's Inc 6s '41	100	99⅞	100
4	Manit Ltd 5½s '51	96	96	96
5	MassGasCo5½s'46	102	102	102
1	Nat P&L 6s 2026	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	NevCalElec5s'56	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
59	NevConCop5s'41	100⅞	100	100
2	NOrlTex&M5s'56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	OhioPw4½sD'56	89½	89½	89½
8	Otis Stl 6s '41	95	94¾	95
28	Pan Am Pet 6s '40	100	99⅞	100
27	Penn OEdi 6s '50	115⅜	114⅞	115¼
6	Phil El 5½s '72	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
1	Phila R Tr 6s'62	100½	100½	100½
7	Pub ServNJ5½s'56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
4	SchRECo6swstk'35	95½	95½	95½
1	SchRECo6swstk'25	87½	87½	87½
12	ServelCorp6s'31	101	100⅞	101
10	SilesianAm7s'41	94½	94⅛	94¼
16	S'east P&L6sww'25	94¾	94½	94½
9	SoCalEdison5s'51	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
1	Sun Oil 5½s '39	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Swift&Co 5s '32	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2	US Rubr 6½s '33	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
29	Wabash Ry 5s B'76	94¾	94⅝	94¾
29	Warner BP6½s'28	114⅞	114	114½
	FOREIGN BONDS			
2	Antioquia C 7s '45	93½	93⅜	93½
5	do 7s B '45	93	92¾	92¾
4	City Oslo 5½s '46	96	96	96
25	C Mun Baden 7s'51	96¼	96	96¼
1	Danish C 5½s '55	97¼	97¼	97¼
5	Fiat 7s '46	91	90½	90½
42	FS Prussia 6½s'51	96⅞	96⅞	97
26	Ger Con Mun 7s'47	97¾	97⅝	97¾
1	G Cons EP 6½s'50	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
10	Hamburg El 7s'35	98⅛	98	98⅛
1	Ilseder Steel 7s '46	98	98	98
6	In Bk Finland 7s'44	98	98	98
5	Ital Pub Util 7s'52	89	88¾	89
3	Kg Denmark 5½s	99½	99¼	99¼
1	Krupp (Fr) 7s'29	98¾	98¾	98¾
7	PrBnsAires 7½s'47	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
10	PrBnsAires 7s '52	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
21	Rep Peru 7½s'56	100	100	100
53	Sax PWks 6½s '51	93¼	93	93¼
2	Siem & Hal 6½s wi	99	99	99
1	Siemens&H 7s '28	101	101	101
5	Siemens&H 7s '35	101	101	101
1	Swiss Con 5½s '29	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Tietz, L 7½s '46	100½	100½	100½
6	U Stl Wks B 7s'51	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
143	USWksArb6½s'51	98¼	97⅞	98¼
17	US Wks 6½s C	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
19	West Un E 6½s '50	92	91½	91½

†Actual sales.

Our October List

contains a well diversified group of sound bonds and notes yielding from 4.75% to 7.00% and attractive investment stocks from 4.70% to 7.10%.

Ask for List M O 2

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
Established 1888
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Members of the New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit Stock Exchanges

8% DIVIDENDS

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Under State Supervision

PEOPLES BUILDING and LOAN COMPANY
138 Magnolia Avenue
Daytona Beach, Florida

DIVIDENDS

Atlantic Refining declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Allis-Chalmers declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 23.

Fisk Rubber declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 each on the first preferred, convertible preferred and second preferred stocks, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15, except second preferred dividend, which is payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Metropolitan Chain Stores declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the first and second preferred, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Fisk Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the first preferred and $1.75 on the first preferred convertible, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15, and $1.75 on the second preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1, and $1.75 on the management stock, payable to stock of record Nov. 1.

Simmons Company declared the regular quarterly $1.75 preferred dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 10 and 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Collins & Aikman declared an initial dividend of $1 a share on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

American Glue Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

A. O. Smith Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, placing the stock on a $4 annual dividend basis, compared with $1 previously with extras of 25 cents each in the last two previous quarters. Regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent has also been declared on preferred. Both dividends are payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES GAIN

September and nine months' sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. show gains as follows:

	1926	1925	Inc
Sept sales	$16,259,002	$15,477,307	$781,695
9 months	136,126,697	120,547,736	15,578,961

CONDITIONS IN BUSINESS AND FINANCE SOUND

Wall Street Review Indicates No Check to Prosperity of Country

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (Special)—There were news announcements aplenty during the week and each exerted an influence in its own way.

It is, of course, impossible to measure the full influence of any announcement having no more than an indirect bearing upon the market for securities, since there are so many ways in which that influence can be exerted, silently and imperceptibly.

It was generally agreed that the money market was the most potent factor in the stock market throughout the week. Although for a day or so there was a decline in the quotations for call loans on surprisingly large offerings, the general tone was firm. On Thursday, the last day of the month, a 6 per cent quotation was established.

The country is so generally prosperous that corporations are in a position to pay unusually large dividends in the aggregate.

It was estimated that the disbursements yesterday for dividends and interest aggregated $500,000,000. That is a very large sum, even in these days of big figures.

It was truly surprising that the money market at this center was not genuinely disturbed by the necessary preparation for such a large turnover of funds. As a matter of fact, about the only perceptible effects of this preparation were the calling of loans and the advance in the call money rate from 5½ to 6 per cent.

Money Still Plentiful

Even at both of those quotations, borrowers experienced no difficulty whatever in arranging new loans. This has been true for many weeks, during which the stock market has been active and the tendency of money rates upward. Often within that period loans have been called in a single day to the extent of from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000.

It is taken for granted that next week the supply of loanable funds will be still larger, as the big Oct. 1 disbursements come back to the usual channels. This in turn is expected to result in easier quotations, though a large decrease in excess reserve and a corresponding increase in loans and discount, in the weekly bank statement may hold rates for money comparatively high, for a few days at least.

Broadly speaking, stringency does not appear to exist in the money market anywhere. Collateral loans here in the financial district have been regarded high for a long time. More recently the suggestion has been offered that relatively they are not. Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange alone have averaged well in excess of 1,000,000 shares a day and not infrequently exceeded 2,000,000. With this increase in the volume of trading, and with the steady increase in the offering of new securities, perhaps the suggestion that relatively loans are not high is justified.

Business on Large Scale

The business of the country continues on a large scale. This is shown by practically all the trade reports coming to hand from day to day. It is also shown by the large car loadings on the railroads. For the seven days ended Sept. 18 they were much in excess of 1,000,000 cars and the actual figures were the largest for any single week since these statistics have been kept.

Railroad executives, while admitting that traffic and earnings on some lines will be affected by lack of moisture earlier in the season, excessive rainfall and frosts quite recently, believe that traffic as a whole will be on a large scale for the rest of this year.

These features of the situation, and others that might be mentioned, cannot fail to show that the business of the country is not only on a large scale, but on a correspondingly sound basis. The most experienced observers in the financial district do not look for any material change in any imprtant feature of the general situation in the near future. This being so, they are likewise looking for the stock market to continue in tone and volume about the same as in recent weeks.

Leaders Still Optimistic

There were no striking changes in the steel, automotive and petroleum industries. Active production and consumption of steel products during the present month are pretty generally predicted. Under such conditions it is assumed that there will be no important price changes in either direction.

The same degree of optimism that has characterized the predictions of leaders in the automotive industry for many months were given expression again during the week. There has been a small decrease in the output of crude oil in some producing areas in the United States, and in Mexico as a whole.

With a few exceptions, perhaps, August earnings of the railroads were all that had been expected. Many big increases in both gross and net were reported, while there were some decreases, that were apparently due to special conditions in limited territories, rather than to any striking changes in the general situation.

Holders of railroad stocks have no occasion to be apprehensive about their position as investments. The Baltimore & Ohio increase from 5 to 6 per cent apparently had been generally expected and well discounted.

SEABOARD AIR LINE ORDERS EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Seaboard Air Line Railway has distributed large orders for equipment, costing $11,336,000, to be financed by the sale of equipment trust certificates through Dillon, Read & Co., with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Baldwin Locomotive Works got an order for 50 Mikado and mountain type engines and American Car & Foundry, Pullman Company and Pressed Steel Car Company each shared in the distribution of cars. Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. has booked 12,000 tons of rails for the Florida East Coast Railway and 14,000 tons for the Texas & Pacific. Baldwin also has orders for 20 large locomotives for the Argentine State Railways and 28 for the Central of Brazil.

ALTON TO PAY INTEREST

Holders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company 3 per cent refunding 50-year gold bonds have been notified by Charles A. Peabody, chairman of the protective committee, that the receivers for the road expect to pay interest on Oct. 1 on which date it becomes due. Depositors should present their certificates of deposit promptly to the New York Trust Company, or the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, Chicago.

ROCK ISLAND'S LOADINGS

Rock Island in the first 28 days of September handled 174,762 revenue freight cars, compared with 176,079 in the similar period of 1925.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2

Yr. 1926 High	Yr. 1926 Low	Div. $	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
116¼	107½	8	Ala & Vicks	100	116	116	116	..
98	70¾	4	Abitibi Power	2400	96¾	93½	95¼	—1
136	99⅛	6	Adams Express	600	132	131	132	..
22	10	..	Adv Rumely	14400	21¼	18½	19	—1⅜
65¾	48¼	3	Adv Rumely pf	7100	62½	58½	59	—3⅝
59½	43	..	Abr & Straus	990	59½	58⅝	58½	+ ½
9⅛	7	e.80	*Ahumada Lead	1800	7⅞	7	7	— ⅜
145½	107¼	4	*Air Reduction	6300	137	131½	133¾	+ ½
16	7½	..	Ajax Rubber	2600	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
111	104⅛	7	Abr & Straus pf	100	111	111	111	+2
1¼	1	..	Alaska Juneau	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
155	131	7	All Am Cables	100	142	142	142	—1¼
147	106	4	Allied Chem	156500	144⅛	137¼	139⅛	—3⅛
122¼	118¾	7	Allied Chem pf	800	121	120	121	..
94½	78¼	6	Allis-Chalmers	23400	93¼	88⅝	91⅝	+3⅝
110½	105	7	Allis-Chalm pf	100	108	108	108	—2
32⅞	24¼	2	Amerada	9600	32¼	31	31½	— ⅛
34⅝	15	..	Am Ag Chem	1700	17	15⅝	15⅝	..
96½	51	..	Am Ag Ch pf	1200	52½	51¼	52¼	— ¼
22½	16	..	Am Leather	1200	19½	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
43⅞	34⅝	1.60	Am Bk Note	5400	43⅛	40	43½	+3¼
38⅝	20	..	Am Beet Sug	800	23½	23	23	— ⅜
83	59⅜	7	Am Beet Sug pf	300	61¼	60	60	..
34⅜	16	..	Am Bosch	3300	20½	19½	19½	— ½
180	110	6	Am Brake Shoe	4100	142½	140	140¾	+ ¾
50	30¼	2	Am Brown Bov	12400	45¾	44	45	— ½
97⅛	86½	7	*Am Br Bov pf	500	96⅛	95½	95½	+ ½
63⅛	38⅞	2	Am Can	68400	55⅞	53⅝	54⅞	+ ¾
126⅛	121	7	Am Can pf	800	124¾	123	124¼	+ ¾
114⅞	91½	6	Am Car & F	4900	101¼	99⅝	100⅝	— ⅜
129¼	123½	7	Am Car & F pf	100	126¾	126¾	126¾	+ ¼
26¼	23¼	2	*Am Chain A	400	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
47¼	34½	..	Am Chicle ctf	100	36¼	36½	36½	+ ½
140	105⅝	6	Am Express	6100	133½	125	129	+3¾
42⅝	14⅝	..	Am & For Pw	25700	18	14¾	16	—2
98	79	7	Am & F Pw pf	7200	88	79	83	—5
17½	7	..	Am Hide & L	400	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
67⅝	33½	..	Am Hide & L pf	1300	42½	40	41½	— ½
136	109	e8	Am Ice	7900	130⅝	126	128¼	—1¼
46¾	31¾	..	Am Inter Corp	3600	34	32½	34	+ ⅛
15⅞	12¼	1	Am La France	2500	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
52⅞	28¼	..	Am Linseed	16000	37½	30	32	—6⅝
87	68¾	7	Am Linseed pf	3700	75⅞	68¾	70	—5⅞
119⅞	90¼	8	Am Loco	16300	107½	104⅞	107	+1½
120¼	114	7	Am Loco pf	400	117½	117	117⅛	+ ⅛
57⅜	47	4	Am Metals	3300	49	47	47⅝	—2
72½	50¾	e1	Am Pow & Lt	19800	72	68	69¼	—2⅝
122⅜	101¼	4	Am Radiator	3900	115½	112¾	114	— ½
74	50	..	Am Republic	200	55	55	55	— ½
84½	77⅝	6	Am Ry Ex	200	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅞
80½	71¼	..	Am Mach	700	74	74	74	+1
70¾	42	3	Am Safety Raz	5100	69	65½	68½	+2½
11⅞	5½	..	Am Ship & Co	7600	9⅝	7	8	+1
152	109⅝	7	Am Smelt	121200	142	135⅝	139⅞	+ ⅜
120¼	112⅞	7	Am Smelt pf	700	119½	119	119½	+ ½
47	40	3	*Am Steel	2700	44½	43¼	43¼	— ½
115	110¼	7	Am Steel F pf	500	111¼	111	111¼	+1
82¾	65¼	5	Am Sugar	20100	78¼	76	77½	+1¼
105	100	7	Am Sugar pf	1300	103½	102½	103½	+ ¾
150¾	139⅝	9	Am Tel&Tel	5900	146¾	145⅞	146½	+ ¾
135	114	8	Am Type	800	119	117⅝	119	+ ½
74	43¾	1.20	Am WW&E	4000	60¼	58	58¼	— ⅞
42⅞	19	..	Am Woolen	5200	30⅜	28⅞	30	— ⅜
89¾	66	7	Am Woolen pf	700	80	79	79½	..
5⅜	½	..	Am Writ Pa pf	200	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	5⅛	..	Am Zinc	900	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
48⅛	20	..	Am Zinc pf	200	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—1⅜
51⅞	41½	3	Anaconda	33700	50¼	48⅛	49⅛	+1
45	44	..	Ann Arbor	100	44½	44½	44½	..
44¾	34⅞	..	Archer Dan	200	42½	42½	42½	— ⅜
97⅞	90¼	7	Armour Del pf	300	94	94	94	..
25½	13⅛	..	Armour Ill A	5100	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅜
17	5¾	..	Armour Ill B	4800	9⅜	9⅛	9½	..
31¾	18	..	Arnold Const	1700	24	23½	24	..
63½	46¾	3	Artloom	200	49½	48½	49½	+1
111¾	100	7	Artloom pf	100	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	— ⅛
23½	19¼	1	Art Metal	600	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅜
54⅞	37¼	2½	Asso Dry G	1400	43½	42	42¼	+1
102½	96	6	Asso DG 1pf	200	100	100	100	+ ¼
108	102	7	Asso DG 2pf	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	+1
161	122	7	Atchison	100400	159⅝	156⅛	157½	+1¼
100	94⅛	5	Atchison pf	1800	99⅞	99	99⅞	+ ½
10	½	..	Atl Birm & A	1300	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
262½	181½	7	Atl Coast Line	8500	225	216½	217½	—9
68⅞	32	..	Atl G&WI	10400	39½	32	32⅞	—6⅝
56¼	35¼	..	Atl G&WI pf	800	40¾	37¼	37¼	—3¾
128⅝	97	..	Atl Ref	6200	111⅞	109¼	111¼	— ¾
120	115⅛	7	Atl Ref pf	200	115¼	115⅛	115⅛	— ⅞
61	54	4	Atlas Powd	400	59½	59	59	— ½
17½	9	..	Atlas Tack	800	9¾	9	9	—1
28	8	..	Austin Nichols	2700	10¾	9½	9¾	— ¼
93	57	7	Austin Nich pf	2100	66	57	66	+3¼
10	4	..	Auto Sales	100	10	10	10	+2¾
114	105	7	Baldwin pf	100	111	111	111	+ ½
136½	92⅞	7	Baldwin Loco	110600	125¾	121¼	123⅞	+3¼
109¾	83½	5	Balt & Ohio	44000	108½	105⅛	105¼	—2⅞
73⅞	67½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	73⅞	73	73	— ¼
46	33	3	Bangor & A	1000	43¼	42½	42½	— ½
33½	23½	2	Barnsdall A	9000	27¾	26⅜	27¾	+ ⅞
29½	23	2	Barnsdall B	200	23½	23½	23½	— ½
71⅞	53⅛	2.40	Beechnut Pack	1300	58⅛	56⅛	58	..
39¾	27⅞	3	Belding Bros	5400	30⅞	27⅝	30⅞	+1½
51⅛	37¼	..	Beth Steel	29600	50¼	48⅝	49⅛	— ¾
105	99	7	Beth St 7% pf	4700	104½	103	104	+ ½
35	28	..	Bloomingdale	1400	33⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
109	104¾	7	Bloomingdale pf	300	109	108	108⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅛	..	Booth Fish	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
51½	35⅛	..	Booth Fish pf	200	35½	35½	35½	—1¼
41⅛	20	4	Bot Con Mills	500	25¾	25½	25½	..
37½	25	3	Briggs Mfg	4200	30¾	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
3	½	..	Brit Em Steel	200	½	½	½	..
10⅛	1½	..	Brit Em St 2pf	500	1⅝	1½	1½	—1
163	133	8	Bklyn Edison	28500	162¾	155¾	160	+4½
69¼	54⅛	4	*Bklyn Man	7600	62⅝	60½	60½	—1⅛
86½	78	6	*Bklyn Man pf	2600	85½	85	85	+ ½
97¼	68	4	Bklyn Un Gas	27700	96	91½	94¾	+3¼
48⅝	29½	2	Brown Shoe	1200	35¼	34½	35¾	+1⅛
17½	8½	..	Bruns Term	800	15⅜	14½	14½	—1⅜
29¾	24⅞	..	Bruns-Balke C	5200	36⅞	35½	35⅞	— ¾
87¾	69¾	..	Buff Roch & P	35	85	84	84	+1
144	121	10	Burns Bros A	200	135	135	135	+1
103½	97	7	Burns Bros pf	100	102	102	102	..
117½	77½	3	Burroughs	1600	115⅞	113	115⅞	+ ⅞
34⅛	16¾	..	Bush Term	1500	28	27½	27½	— ½
..	..	7	do B 1% pf	200	103¼	102½	102½	..
6¼	4½	½	Butte Copper	1100	4¾	4½	4¾	..
16¼	7⅛	..	Butte & Sup	700	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ¾
71	17¾	..	Butterick Co	5200	60½	58¾	60	—1⅜
41⅞	28	..	Byers A M	1200	40½	39	39	..
90	53	2	By Prod Coke	25100	90	73	80¼	+6½
74⅞	69	8	Cal Pack	4000	71¾	69	69	—1¼
38⅛	30⅝	2	Cal Pet	15100	32⅞	31⅝	31¾	— ⅝
2⅝	1½	..	Callahan Zinc	3200	2	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
73⅝	55½	2	Calumet & Ariz	2200	69¾	66½	69¾	+2¼
18½	13⅞	1½	Calumet & Hecla	2700	17⅞	17½	17½	— ½
49	42	2¼	*Can Dry	2500	44	42	42	+1½
176	62½	..	Case Th Mach	11100	164	150½	164	+6
168⅝	146½	10	Can Pacific	4100	166½	164⅝	165½	— ½
118½	96	7	Case Th M 7%	700	111	110¼	111	— ¼
33¼	30⅝	2	*Cent Al Stl	1000	32	30¾	31½	+ ⅛
20½	7⅛	..	Cent Leather	2800	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ¼
68¾	43½	..	do pf	18500	60¼	56½	58⅝	+2⅛
305	240	8	Cent of NJ	100	289½	289½	289½	— ½
32⅞	12⅝	2	Century Rib	700	16	16	16	— ⅞
73½	57½	4	Cerro de Pasco	15100	66¾	63⅝	65¼	+ ⅞
49½	36⅞	4	Certain-Teed	7000	43⅝	41	43⅝	+1⅞
106	100	7	Certain-Teed 1pf	100	106	106	106	+1
45¼	28	4	Chand Cl pf	1400	30½	29	29⅞	—1⅛
26	11¾	..	Chandler Cleve	500	14⅛	13	13	—1
178⅝	112	e8	Ches & Ohio	116500	175¾	169	173¼	+ ¼
171	119	6½	Ches & Ohio pf	100	171	171	171	+9¼
11⅝	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	600	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
18¼	6⅛	..	Chi & Alton pf	1700	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	..
51⅜	36½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	1400	44½	42½	44½	+1½
12⅛	7¾	..	Chi Gr West	3100	10⅜	10	10	— ½
31⅜	16¼	..	Chi Gr West pf	8000	29	27¼	27⅝	—1¼
14½	9	..	Chi M&StP	4700	11⅝	10⅜	11	..
24	14⅛	..	Chi M&StP pf	9800	20⅞	19⅝	20⅜	— ⅜
14	8⅛	..	Chi M&SP ctf	2400	11	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅜
23⅜	14	..	Chi M&SP pf ctf	5900	20¼	19	19⅜	— ⅛
83⅝	66¼	4	Chi & NW	12000	80	78½	79	— ⅞
126½	118½	7	Chi & NW pf	200	125¾	125½	125½	+ ½
120	94½	5	Chi Pneu Tool	200	111	110¾	111	+1
68¼	40½	..	Chi RI&P	72600	68¼	64⅝	67¼	+2¾
92	83¼	6	Chi RI&P 6%	2300	92	91¾	92	+ ¼
105	96	7	Chi RI&P 7%	1800	105	104¼	105	+1
66⅝	45⅛	2.40	Childs Co	600	51¼	51	51	..
36⅝	30	2½	Chile Copper	12900	33¾	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅞
25½	16	..	Chino Copper	300	25½	24	25½	+1½
54⅞	28½	3	Chrysler	56400	35⅜	33⅝	33⅝	—1¼
108	93	8	Chrysler pf	1100	101⅞	101⅛	101½	— ½
63¾	35½	1.20	Christie Bro	800	37⅞	37	37	— ⅞
305	240	7	CCC&StL	60	275	275	275	..
68½	60¼	5	Cluett Pbdy	500	65	64	64	—1
116	103¼	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	600	114	113½	114	..
59¾	34¾	..	Col Aik	7600	59¾	54	57½	+1
165	129	7	Coca Cola	19500	162¾	155⅝	159⅝	—1⅝
49⅜	27⅞	..	Colo Fuel	45200	49⅜	44¼	48⅛	+4
83½	52	..	Colo South	11900	83½	74⅝	82⅛	+7⅝
72½	62	4	Colo South 1pf	300	72½	72	72½	+ ½
72	50	4	Colo South 2pf	200	70	70	70	—2
69⅞	55⅝	4	Col Carbon	1900	65½	64½	65⅛	+ ⅛
90	63½	5	Col Gas & Elec	5000	82¾	79¾	82	..
115⅞	111¾	7	Col Gas & E pf	1600	115⅛	114⅛	114¼	..
119	98⅝	7	Col Ark pf	900	117⅛	112½	117⅛	..
47½	26	2	Com Credit	1800	27½	26½	26½	—1
99½	90	6½	Com Credit pf	200	93	93	93	..
27¾	23½	2	Com Credit pf B	100	24	24	24	..
204¾	118¼	5	Com Solvents B	33400	204¾	179¼	197½	+18½
82½	80	5	Col G&El cts	1300	82½	81¼	81¾	— ¼
29⅜	12½	..	Congoleum	34700	26⅞	25	25⅛	— ¾
6½	1½	..	Con Dist	2900	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
115⅜	87	..	Con Gas	59800	111⅜	108¼	110⅝	+ ⅞
3¾	1¼	..	Cont Textile	4800	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
95	72½	..	Cont Baking A	28100	81½	72½	72½	—1½
17¼	10⅝	..	Cont Baking B	29700	12½	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅞
99½	90¾	..	Cont Baking pf	1000	93	92	92	— ¾
92½	70	5	Cont Can	7700	76⅛	72½	76¼	+1
144¾	122½	6	Cont Ins	700	134¾	134¼	134½	..
13	9⅞	.80	Cont Motors	12800	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+ ¼
98½	98½	7	Cr Pa 1st pf	200	98½	98½	98½	..
48¾	35⅝	2	Corn Prod	114700	48¾	45¼	48½	+2¾
129¼	122½	7	Corn Prod pf	1100	126¼	125	126¼	+1¼
60¾	44½	4	Coty Inc	3000	57⅝	55	56	..
81½	64	5	Crucible	1800	75	73½	73¾	—1⅞
102	96	7	Crucible pf	300	101	100¼	101	+1
11½	8⅝	..	Cuba Cane	7200	9⅞	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
49⅝	35½	..	Cuba Cane pf	12900	45½	43½	44	— ⅝
53⅜	30⅛	..	Cuba Co	4900	34¾	33⅝	34	..
30⅝	20¼	1	Cuban-Am Sug	7600	26	25	25½	+ ¼
26¼	15½	..	Cuban Dom	200	16¼	15¼	16¼	+ ⅝
110⅛	76	7	Cudahy Pack	8900	108	105⅛	105⅝	+ ½
105½	77½	3	Cushman Sons	1200	100¾	100	100¾	+ ½
51	42⅜	4	Cuyamel Fruit	300	45½	44	45½	+1⅜
46¾	27⅛	..	Davison Chem	11000	34⅞	32½	33¼	—1
109½	104⅞	7	Deere pf	100	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅜
183¼	150¼	9	Del & Hudson	4200	179¾	177	179	+ ¾
153½	129	e6	Del Lack & W	10000	146¾	143¾	145	+1
48	37½	..	Den RG&W pf	1500	41	39	41	+1
141⅛	123⅛	8	Detroit Edison	2200	139	136½	138¾	+1¾
104½	33¾	2.40	Devoe & Rey A	800	36⅞	36	36	+ ½
24¾	5	..	Em Brant pf	200	14	14	14	..
47¼	21¼	..	Dodge Bros A	53500	27¾	26¼	27	— ¾
90	79½	7	*Dodge Bros pf	4400	87¾	84¾	84⅝	—1⅛
20	10¼	2	Dome Mines	2100	11	10¼	10⅜	— ⅝
38	19	2	Douglas Pec	900	37⅝	36½	36½	—1¼
96½	94	7	Eng Pub Ser pf	1000	94¼	94	94	..
360	193¼	e10	Dupont	65300	360	320½	356½	+36½
108	100⅜	6	Dupont deb	200	108	107⅜	108	+1¼
116¾	111½	7	Duquesne 1pf	700	115½	114¾	114¾	— ½
10⅞	4	..	Elec Boat	17800	10½	8⅝	9¼	—1
123	106⅝	e5	Eastman	4600	118¼	117	118¼	+ ½
32¾	23⅞	2	Eaton Axle	4800	26⅞	25⅝	26½	— ⅜
78½	58⅜	c2	El Ref	24600	62⅝	58⅝	60⅞	—2
14¼	8	..	Em Brant pf ctf	600	9⅜	9½	9⅜	—2¼
34½	15¾	..	El P&Lt ctf	7600	18⅝	17⅜	17½	—1¼
98¼	89½	7	El P&Lt pf ctf	800	95⅛	94½	95⅜	— ¼
95½	71⅛	5	Elec Stor Bat	3100	90	88	89½	+ ½
12¼	8¾	..	Elk Horn Coal	1000	10⅝	10½	10½	..
27	21	..	Elk Horn C pf	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
82¼	61¾	e5	Elec Auto Lite	400	68¼	66½	68¼	+1¼
2½	2¼	..	Emer-Brant ct	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
72⅝	65½	5	End-Johnson	900	67⅛	66	67	+1
120	114	7	End-John pf	300	119½	119¼	119¼	+ ¼
24½	20	..	Eng Pub Ser	200	21	21	21	+1
40	22½	..	Erie	58900	36¼	34¼	36¼	+1⅝
47⅝	33⅝	..	Erie 1st pf	43400	46¾	44⅛	46¼	+1
45½	30	..	Erie 2d pf	20000	44⅞	42¼	44¼	+ ⅞
56	43	e4	Eureka Vac	2400	55	53	53½	..
17	14¾	1½	Ex Buffet	2500	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
34⅞	24⅞	1.20	Fed Mot Tr	3400	29½	27½	28⅞	— ⅛
59⅜	46	3	Fairbanks M	500	48	47¼	48	+1⅜
3⅝	2	..	Fairbanks	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
127½	103¼	10	Famous Play	163100	121½	116¼	120	+3
124	115	8	Fam Play pf	1200	122¼	120	121¼	+1¼
49⅜	30	1½	Frst Nat Strs	700	31½	31	31	— ½
39⅝	28	b1.40	Fed Lt&Trac	13800	34¼	32¼	33¼	+1
91½	86	6	Fed L&Tr pf	100	91½	91½	91½	..
111¾	41	d10	Fed M&S	800	86¼	80	86¼	+4¼
105	61	7	Fed M&S pf	900	75½	73¼	73¼	+1
200¼	160	6	Fid Phoenix FI	100	191½	191½	191½	..
26¼	14¼	..	Fisk Rubber	18600	17⅞	16⅛	16⅝	—1½
84¼	76⅞	7	Fisk Rub pf	600	80	79	80	— ¾
107	94	7	Fisk Rub cv	600	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¾
132¼	99⅞	7	Eq Off Bldg pf	500	122⅝	121⅞	122	—1
56½	32¼	2	Fleischmann	14600	49¾	48½	48½	— ½
179¾	83	7	Foundation	25800	91¾	83	89½	— ¾
85	55⅛	4	*Fox Film A	14000	77¾	71⅜	72½	—2½
109⅞	106	7	Franklin Sim pf	200	108	107	108	..
34½	19⅝	..	Freeport-Tex	44800	30¼	27	30⅝	+1⅝
42	29	2½	Gab Snub A	3400	32⅝	31¼	32⅝	+1⅜
9⅜	5½	..	Gardner Mot	200	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
55⅜	39	3	Gen Am Tk	1000	46	44½	45⅞	..
94¼	50	..	Gen Asphalt	41900	89⅛	83⅜	87⅜	+2
140⅛	94⅞	5	Gen Asph pf	900	133	128½	133	+2¾
59	34	1½	Gen G&El A	1900	49	45⅞	46½	—2
95½	79	c8	Gen Electric	29600	89⅞	87	88	—1¼
11⅝	11	.60	Gen Elec 6% Sp	11500	11½	11¼	11⅜	..
99⅜	95	7	Gen G&El A	200	98½	98	98⅛	— ⅜
173	140¼	e7	Gen Motors	793610	173	158⅛	170	+11¾
104¼	99	6	Gen Motors pf	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ½
120⅜	113½	7	Gen Mot 7%	2900	120	119¾	120	..
113	105½	8	Gen G&El A	400	111	110½	111	+1
56⅝	51	4	Gen OD Adv A	5000	53⅞	53¾	53½	— ½
35½	26⅝	..	Gen OD Ad ctf	7300	34½	33⅜	33½	— ½
49	36	2	Gen Refract	300	47	45	47½	+2½
93⅞	60½	e4	Gen Ry Sig	38900	87	79½	83¾	—3¼
78⅞	45⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	7400	50	46⅞	48½	— ½
111⅜	103⅝	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	104	104	104	..
25⅜	15⅜	2	Glidden Co	16100	21¼	20⅜	20¼	— ¾
56½	41½	..	Gold Dust	2600	48¾	47¼	48⅜	+ ¾
70⅜	45½	4	Goodrich	5300	49¼	47¼	48½	+ ¼
100	95	7	Goodrich pf	200	98	96¾	98	— ½
61	33¼	2½	Go Silk Hos	2000	60⅞	56	60¼	+4¼
109⅞	98½	7	Goodyear pf	500	104¼	104¼	104½	— ¾
109	105⅜	8	Goodyear ppf	100	107	107	107	+ ½
21½	15	2	Gould Coup A	600	15¼	15	15	— ½
125	98	7	Go Silk Hos pf	300	117	115⅛	117	+3
32¾	16⅛	..	Granby Mining	13000	32¼	30¼	31¾	+ ¼
58	47½	2½	Go Silk H new	2400	57⅞	54¾	57⅝	+2⅞
80½	68½	5	Grt Northn pf	19600	79¼	77¼	78⅜	+1
27¼	19	1¾	Grt North Ore	2200	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅛
106¼	89	8	Grt West Sug	10400	103½	99¾	102⅜	+2⅜
118¼	108½	7	Gt West S pf	200	117	116	116	+ ¾
22½	9⅜	..	Greene Canan	5100	21¼	19¾	21	+1¼
10⅞	5⅛	..	Guan Sugar	1700	7⅝	7	7½	+ ½
41¼	25⅛	..	Gulf Mobile	19300	41¼	37¼	40	+2⅝
109⅛	95	6	Gulf Mobile pf	1600	109½	108½	109	+1½
93⅜	62	5	Gulf States Stl	1200	70½	69	70	—1
109½	101½	7	Gulf States 1pf	100	101½	101½	101½	..
57	45	..	Hanna pf	300	51	50	51	..
30	25⅝	2½	Hartman	3000	28¼	27¼	28¼	— ¼
46	24	e3	Hayes Whel	1600	26½	26	26½	+1¼
30	25¼	..	Hartman D	200	28⅝	28	28⅝	— ¾
35½	17½	..	Hoe & Co	300	30	29	30	+ ¼
62	47½	e6	Homestake Min	1000	60	59¼	60	+ ¼
72	50¼	..	Houston Oil	400	58⅜	57⅛	57⅛	—3¾
45	27	3	*Howe Sound	15700	43⅝	42	42	— ¾
40	35	2½	Hudson Man	2500	39⅜	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅝
123¼	49⅝	c3½	Hudson Motor	80900	54⅛	51⅜	53	—1¼
28⅝	17	1	Hupp Motor	14700	25¾	24⅝	24⅞	—1¼
131	113½	7	Ill Central	3400	126	124¼	125	—1½
129¼	115½	6	do pf A	100	124¼	124¼	124¼	..
34	19⅝	..	*Ind Oil & Gas	8700	26⅝	25⅜	26¼	+ ¾
24¼	18	2	Indian Motor	1200	18½	18¼	18½	..
13¾	8	..	Indian Ref	3300	9⅝	8½	9	— ¼
105	80¼	3	Ingersol Rand	200	99	98	98	..
42½	34½	2½	Inland Steel	900	41½	41	41½	+ ¼
115	108⅜	7	do pf	100	109	109	109	..
21¾	13½	..	Int Rub	1100	16¾	15¼	15⅞	— ⅜
36⅞	20¾	2	Inspiration	4900	25	24¼	24⅝	+ ½
52¼	24½	..	Int Rapid Tr	14400	40⅝	37	39	—2
26¼	13¼	..	Int Agricult	7300	17⅝	14½	15¼	+1⅜
95	80	7	do pr pf	1700	85	82	82¼	+ ¼
52⅜	38⅛	3	Int Business	4900	52¼	50⅛	50⅝	— ⅝
71⅞	49½	4	Int Cement	2600	50⅞	50	50	— ½
106	102	7	do pf	200	103	103	103	—1
64½	33½	2	Int Combust	58200	43¾	40¾	42¾	— ¾
137	112¼	6	Int Harv	41700	137	131½	136½	+2½
126¾	118	7	do pf	200	124	124	124	..
66⅜	53½	3.20	Int Match pf	4100	64½	63½	63¾	— ¾
12⅜	6	..	Int Mer Marine	700	7	7	7	+ ¼
46⅜	27	..	do pf	16500	32⅝	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛
46¼	32⅜	2	Int Nickel	19700	37¼	35⅜	37	— ⅛
63⅜	44⅛	2	Int Paper	11200	57½	54¾	56¼	— ¾
98½	89	7	*do pf	2200	98	97	98	+2½
170	150	6	Int Shoe	100	150	150	150	..
133	111	6	*Int Tel & Tel	7000	119	116¾	117¾	— ¼
66	19¼	3	Jordan Mot	4500	20⅝	19½	19½	—1½
112⅝	107¼	7	KCP&Lt pf	1100	112	112	112	..
51⅞	34¼	..	Kans City So	6200	48⅜	47¼	47¼	— ¾
68¾	60⅛	4	*Kans C So pf	200	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅞
⅜	¼	..	Kans & Gulf	2300	¼	¼	¼	..
47⅞	32⅞	..	Kayser	3100	42⅞	40	42⅞	+1⅞
105½	100	8	do pf	200	105	105	105	..
21⅞	12¼	..	Kelly Spring	2000	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
74¾	49	..	Kelly Spr 8%	1100	50	49	49	— ½
126	86	6	Kelsey Wheel	200	88	88	88	..
118¼	118	7	do pf	100	118¼	118¼	118¼	..
61½	49¾	4	Kennecott Cop	179400	61½	55⅞	60¾	+1½
2⅛	½	..	Keystone Tire	500	⅝	½	½	..
82¼	41¾	4	Kinney	500	44½	43¾	44½	+1
99¼	85	8	do pf	500	88½	86	86	+1
82	42¾	1.20	Kresge Co	6300	53½	51½	53	+1
66¾	39½	3½	Lambert	6400	65	62½	63¼	—1¾
21⅞	17¼	1.60	Life Sav	2300	21⅞	21	21	..
14	6¾	..	Lee Rubber	500	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
93⅞	75½	3½	Lehigh Valley	500	88	87½	88	+ ⅜
41¼	30¾	..	Lehn & Fink	1900	36⅞	35½	35½	— ⅛
69⅜	53½	4	Lima Loco	800	62¾	61¼	61¼	—1½
24¼	19⅛	..	Lago Oil	24100	21½	20⅞	21¼	..
48¾	34¼	..	Loews Inc	81700	48¼	45¼	47	+1⅛
11¼	6¼	..	Loft Inc	1000	7⅝	6½	6½	— ½
48¼	45¾	3.60	Liq Carb ct	3900	47	46	46⅞	+ ⅜
50¾	42½	..	Long Bell A	300	44	43½	43½	—1
169¼	88	..	Loose Wiles	2900	169¼	160	167	+4¾
118	112	7	do 1st pf	100	115	115	115	..
167	120¼	7	do 2d pf	400	162	160	160	— ¼
26¼	22¾	1¾	Louis G&El A	2100	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	12	..	Louis Oil & R	7100	16	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
144	118	6	Louis & Nash	2400	139	134⅜	136	—4
58¼	30¼	3	Ludlum Steel	400	32	31½	31½	— ½
159	103½	6	Mack Trucks	96100	112½	105½	106⅛	—5⅛
113	109⅝	7	Mack Tr 1st pf	800	113	112	113	+1½
108¾	104	7	Mack Tr 2d pf	600	107	106	106	+1½
138	130	7	Mackay	200	132	131	132	—1
73¼	68	4	Mackay pf	200	70½	70¼	70¼	— ¼
126¾	86½	..	Macy & Co	1500	119½	116½	117½	—2½
118¾	115½	7	Macy & Co pf	600	115⅞	115¾	115⅞	+ ⅜
44⅞	34	3	*Magma Cop	4500	39⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ..
28½	15	..	Mallinson	800	17	16	17	+1
82	55	..	Mantai Sug pf	100	61	61	61	..
87¾	56	5	Man Elec Sup	6200	76⅞	75¼	75¾	— ⅝
61⅞	38⅛	5	Man El m g	4100	48⅞	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
45⅜	27½	2	Manila Elec Ry	300	45	44⅛	44½	+ ¼
28⅞	20	..	Maracaibo Oil	3600	22	20	20	—2⅛
51⅜	39⅛	..	Mkt St Ry ppf	4400	42½	41¾	42¼	— ¼
63⅜	49¼	4	Marland Oil	39300	57⅞	56	56⅛	—1⅛
33	26	2	Marlin Rock	100	27	27	27	+ ½
23	17	2	Martin-Parry	300	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
106⅛	62¼	4	Math Alkali	6300	84	77	83½	+4½
137½	106⅞	5	May Dept St	8700	130	127½	129½	+ ¾
24½	19	2	Maytag	1000	22¾	22½	22½	— ½
121	72	c1.60	McCrory B	100	77	77	77	..
30	22⅝	1	McIntyre	500	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
24¼	22¼	1.89	Met Gldwyn pf	400	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
13¾	6	..	Mex Seabd	2500	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
17⅜	11	1	Miami Copper	23800	17⅞	16¼	17¼	+1
37	27½	..	Mid Con Pet	17500	31	29¾	30⅜	— ⅝
100¼	90	7	Mid Con Pet pf	500	98¾	98	98	— ½
2½	1	..	Middle St Oil	2300	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
133½	107	e8	Midland St ppf	100	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ¼
44¾	30	2	Miller Rub	1100	36½	35	35	—1½
3⅞	1⅜	..	M&StL	300	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
52½	34	..	MStP&SSM	1600	41¾	40	40⅝	+ ⅝
79	55	..	MStP&SSM pf	500	66	64¾	66	+1¼
47⅛	32	..	Mo K & T	600	38	36½	37	— ¼
95	82	6	Mo K & T pf	1700	94	93⅛	93⅛	— ¼
45	27	..	Mo Pacific	22200	42⅞	41¼	41⅞	— ⅜
95	71½	..	Mo Pacific pf	8700	92⅞	91½	92¼	— ¼
27⅜	15⅛	1½	Mot Pic	3600	16	14⅞	15½	—1
83½	69⅜	5	Mont Power	2200	79¼	78	78	..
82	56	..	Mont Ward	32000	64⅜	62	62¾	—1⅞
37⅜	18	3	Moon Motor	15100	19¼	16⅝	16⅝	—2⅜
7½	5¼	¾	Mother Lode	3100	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	..
53⅜	33¾	3.60	Motometer	4200	39	37¼	37⅞	—2¼
33⅞	20⅞	2	Motor Wheel	5000	23¾	21½	23⅜	+1⅞
83	79	..	Mor & Essex	3280	80½	80½	80½	..
19¾	11	..	Mullin's Body	200	13½	13½	13½	..
38¾	34¾	3	Munsingwear	500	37½	36¼	37½	+ ½
15⅞	3	..	Murray Body	3900	9½	8½	9¼	+ ⅞
11¼	9	..	do rts	4200	9⅞	9	9	..
66	52	e2	Nash Motors	11800	59⅝	58	59	+ ⅜
54	38	3	*Nat C Reg	5600	41½	39½	40	— ¾
98½	74	4	*Nat Biscuit	21200	97⅜	94½	95½	+1⅛
131½	126	7	Nat Biscuit pf	200	128	128	128	—1
57	20½	..	Nat Clo & Suit	200	26	25¼	25¼	..
92½	68¼	7	Nat C & S pf	200	76½	76½	76½	— ¼
80	53	3	Nat Dairy	6700	74¾	73	73⅝	+ ⅜
42⅜	25⅛	..	Nat Dept Sto	400	26¼	25⅛	26⅛	..
97	90	7	Nat Dep S pf	300	91⅝	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅜
40⅝	21⅛	..	Nat En & Sta	1300	27⅝	26¼	26½	— ½
89⅞	76	7	Nat En & S pf	100	81	81	81	—3¾
38⅝	16¾	.40	Nat P & Lt	13200	22	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅞
174¾	138	8	Nat Lead	700	158	155	158	+3
4⅛	2	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
71⅜	55½	4	Nat Supply	6000	71¼	70	71	+1
115	104¼	e9	Nat Supply pf	100	115	115	115	..
238	119	4	Nat Tea	200	133	132	132	—4
15⅛	11⅝	1	Nevada Con	75800	15⅛	13¼	14⅞	+1¾
103¼	99¼	7	NY Steam pf	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
46¾	36½	2	NY Air Brake	3500	44	42½	44⅜	+1⅜
84¾	32	c2	NY Canners	3500	39¼	37	37	—1⅜
147½	117	7	NY Central	51500	144¾	141⅜	142¾	—1¼
204¼	130	11	NYC & StL	11900	202¾	194	199	..
106	93	6	NYC & StL pf	1100	103¾	103	102¾	—1⅛
45⅞	32	..	NY Dock	700	33¼	32	32	—2
48⅞	30⅝	7	NY NH & H	36700	46¼	44¼	45⅜	+1¾
28⅞	19⅜	..	NY Ont & West	5900	26	24⅜	24½	— ⅜
200	190	..	NY & Holm	23	190	190	190	..
141	108	..	NY Rys Sta ctf	1300	138	135	135	—1
50¼	36	5	NY St Rep pf	100	36	36	36	— ⅝
28⅝	27⅜	1¾	Niag Falls pf	800	28½	28¼	28¼	..
44⅜	38	..	Norf South	1100	40⅜	39	40⅜	+1¼
170	139¼	e7	Norf & West	35400	170	164¾	169⅝	+ ⅞
85¼	84	4	Norf & W pf	200	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
96⅞	91⅛	6	No Am Ed pf	1400	96⅞	95½	95⅞	+ ½
67	42	a10%	North Am Co	19700	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	— ½
52⅛	49	3	North Am pf	300	51	51	51	+ ⅜
82¼	65⅞	5	North Pacific	31900	81⅜	79¼	81⅛	+ ⅜
15⅛	5	1.60	Norwalk Tire	900	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
22¼	14	..	Omnibus	3100	14¾	14	14	—1
36	30	2	Oilwell Supply	8000	35	34	35	+ ¼
45½	31¼	3.20	Onyx Hos	300	42	41	40	—2
103½	95	7	Onyx Hos pf	100	100½	100½	100½	+1¼
63⅝	47	3	Oppenheim Co	3300	63⅝	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	27½	1.80	Orpheum Cir	400	29½	29	29	— ¼
129¾	106	6	*Otis Elev	700	129½	119	117½	—2½
108¾	102¾	6	*Otis Elev pf	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¾
14½	8½	..	Otis Steel	4700	9⅛	8½	9⅛	..
52	44	e3	Outlet Co	400	50½	49⅞	50½	+1½
105	97½	7	Outlet Co pf	500	105	103¼	105	+1¾
85	53¾	3	Owens Bottle	4900	83⅝	81	82¼	—1¾
133⅞	118	8	*Pac Gas & E	400	133	133	133	+2
1⅝	1	..	Pac Oil stubs	6400	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
45¼	31¾	2	Packard Mot	7800	35⅞	35	35⅛	— ⅛
28½	13⅞	1.80	Paige Detroit	4000	15⅜	15	15	— ¾
76½	56⅞	6	*Pan-Am Pet	400	67	66½	66½	— ¼
78⅜	56⅞	6	*Pan-Am Pet B	30200	68⅞	65⅜	66⅞	+1
46	32¾	2	Pan-Am West	4500	35⅞	32¾	33¼	—2¼
32	4½	..	Panhandle	2400	17	15⅞	16	..
8½	5⅛	.60	Park Utah	2600	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
28⅛	19¾	..	Park & Tilford	300	25	22⅞	22¾	— ½
83	45⅛	c3	Pathe Exch	6200	55⅜	51¾	52	—3½
104	99	7	P&Ford pf	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
23	16⅞	..	Penick & Ford	1500	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	+1¼
17	7	..	Penn Coal & C	400	11	10	11	+1⅞
56⅞	48⅝	3	Pennsylvania	19900	55⅜	54½	55⅜	+1⅛
2¼	1	..	Penn Seaboard	7200	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
130	117	8	People's Gas	900	127	126	127	+1
26¾	19	..	Peoria & East	800	21	19	20½	..
113½	67	e4	Pere Marquette	5800	113½	110	111	—1
91⅞	70¾	5	Pere Marq pf	1600	88½	88	88	—1
98	79	5	Pere Marq ppf	500	93½	93	93½	+ ½
76⅝	59⅛	4	*Phila Co	1500	74½	72⅞	74½	+2½
51¼	47¾	3	Phila Co pf	300	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
48⅜	36¼	..	Phila & Read	11700	44⅞	43¼	43¼	—1½
54½	49	4	Phillips Jones	100	49	49	49	—3
52¾	40	3	Phillips Pet	48100	50⅜	48	49½	— ¾
44⅞	31	..	Phoenix Hos	200	39½	39¼	39½	+ ½
101	94	7	Phoenix H pf	200	101	101	101	+1
43⅛	19	..	Pierce-Arrow	10300	28⅜	27	27	—1⅛
127¼	76½	..	Pierce-Ar pf	200	117½	117	117½	— ⅝
1⅞	½	..	Pierce Oil	2200	⅝	½	⅝	..
27⅛	12½	..	Pierce Oil pf	400	12⅝	12½	12½	..
7	2¼	..	Pierce Petro	4200	2⅞	2½	2⅝	..
42½	29	..	Pitts Coal	500	30½	30	30½	..
85	70	..	Pitts Coal pf	500	71½	71½	71⅛	+ ¼
98	94	7	*Pitts Steel pf	200	97	96¼	96¼	+1⅞
150	143¼	7	P F W&C pf	80	150	150	150	..
119⅜	85	6	Pitts & W Va	100	111½	111½	111½	— ½
124⅞	75½	4	Postum Cereal	23100	110	106	106½	—1⅝
43¼	34⅛	..	Pressed Steel	1200	41⅝	40	40⅞	+ ⅛
87½	80	7	Pressed Stl pf	400	82⅝	80	81	—1⅛
17½	11	..	Prod & Ref	11000	16⅝	15	15¼	..
38½	30¾	..	Prod & Ref pf	2100	38½	35½	36	..
97⅞	72	5	Public Serv	35000	97⅝	95⅞	95⅝	— ⅞
100½	95	..	Public Serv pf	100	96¼	95	96	—4¼
109⅝	103⅛	7	Public Serv 7%	400	108	107½	108	..
101	96½	6	Public Serv 6%	100	101	101	101	+ ¾
104⅛	97	6	Pub Sv E&G pf	1000	104¼	102½	102½	—1½
199½	145¼	8	Pullman	15000	192	187½	192	+1¼
47	33	..	Punta Sugar	4900	41¼	39¾	40½	+ ⅝
31	25⅝	2	Pure Oil	11000	26⅞	26¼	26½	— ⅛
112¾	106	8	Pure Oil 8%	200	110	110	110	..
57⅞	32	..	Radio	217000	57⅜	49⅜	55	+4⅝
49¼	44⅝	3½	Radio pf	1900	49¼	48¼	49¼	+ ¾
77	71¼	4	Ry Securities	610	76	75⅛	76	+ ¾
40	32¾	3.31	Rand Mines	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
15⅜	10½	1	Ray Copper	11300	15⅜	14	15⅛	+1⅛
100	79	4	Reading	10000	93⅜	91	91	—2¼
42	40	2	Reading 1st pf	200	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
44⅞	40	2	Reading 2d pf	1200	44	42	42¾	—1¾
22½	16⅛	..	Read rts	2100	20¼	19¼	19¾	— ¼
56	41⅞	3	Reid Ice Cream	300	43	42⅝	43	+ ¼
127	83½	..	Rem Type	2600	115⅞	110¼	115¼	+3¼
118	106	7	Rem Type 1pf	100	118	118	118	+1¾
15⅞	8⅞	4	Replogle Steel	1800	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
63⅝	44	..	Republic Steel	1400	60	58¼	60	..
99	91¼	7	Republic Stl pf	300	96¾	96¾	96¾	—1
10⅜	5½	..	Reynolds Spr	1900	6⅝	6¼	6¼	..
18¾	7½	..	Robert Reis	2200	10	9	10	+ ¾
100	74	6	Rossia Ins A	200	81¼	81	81	— ¼
57⅞	49¼	d2.98½	Royal Dutch	2600	50¼	49½	49⅞	— ⅛
61¼	42	..	Rutland pf	500	51	49½	49½	+ ⅞
48⅛	36⅝	e2	St Joseph Lead	1400	42	40¾	41¼	+ ¾
102	85	7	StL & San F	22500	100⅝	97⅝	99⅛	+ ¾
92¼	83½	6	StL & San F pf	900	91⅝	90½	90¾	—1¾
74	57½	..	StL So'west	1500	68	67	67	— ⅛
55	42⅛	4	Safe Cable	5500	55	52½	53	— ⅞
102½	73	4	Savage Arms	8600	88¼	77½	88	+9½
51	27½	..	Seabd Air Line	4800	33⅞	32½	33	—1⅛
[illegible]	31½	..	Seabd Air L pf	500	37	36	36½	— ½
14¾	12½	1.20	*Seagrave	1600	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
58⅜	44¼	2½	Sears Roebuck	14700	56⅞	55	55¾	— ⅝
10¼	4¾	..	Seneca Copper	1400	5¼	5	5	— ¼
69⅜	47	2	Shattuck F G	2300	61	59	60	+ ¾
108	105¼	7	Sher Wil pf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	—1¾
48⅜	40½	d2.16	Shell Trans	600	43	42⅜	43	+ ½
30½	20	1.40	Shell Un Oil	24700	29⅛	28⅜	28½	— ⅝
114	103	6	Shell Un Oil pf	840	107	106	106	—1
70⅝	52	..	Shub Thea	2100	65	64¼	65¼	+ ¼
54½	32⅛	e2	Simmons	4500	33⅝	32⅜	33⅛	— ½
28⅜	15⅛	1	Simms Pet	7500	18⅜	17⅞	17¾	— ½
24⅞	19⅜	..	Sinclair Oil	27200	20⅝	18½	19½	— ½
99½	90	8	Sinclair Oil pf	1200	97⅜	96⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
37½	26⅝	2	Skelly Oil	18400	34⅞	33¼	34½	— ⅜
142½	103	6	Sloss Shef Stl	1000	133	125¼	133	+1
110	100½	7	Sloss Shef pf	100	106	106	106	+2
55⅛	43	4	So Dairies A	3800	50⅝	49⅞	50	— ⅜
147¼	92	6	So PR Sugar	6300	119⅞	114	119	+5
35⅞	22	..	do B	9300	27⅞	26	26¾	—1⅜
33	30½	2	So Cal Ed	2900	31⅞	31⅛	31¼	— ¼
110⅝	96⅛	6	So Pacific	24600	108⅞	107⅜	107⅞	— ⅞
131⅛	103⅝	..	So Ry	18100	128⅞	124⅛	124⅞	—3¾
95½	87½	5	do pf	3300	94⅛	93½	94¼	+ ⅛
105⅜	101	7	Spalding pf	100	102	102	102	..
31⅜	18¾	..	Spicer Co	6600	25	23	23½	—1¼
69	51	e3	*Stand Gas&E	34200	56⅞	54½	54½	..
57⅝	53¾	4	do pf	2000	56¼	55⅞	56	— ⅛
92½	67¾	5	Stand Milling	100	71	71	71	—1
63⅜	52⅝	2	Stand Oil Cal	36900	60⅜	59½	60¼	— ½
46⅝	40⅛	1	do N J	27600	42⅞	41⅞	42¼	— ⅛
119¼	115¼	7	do N J pf	1700	116½	116	116½	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅜	..	Stand Pl Glass	400	5¾	5½	5½	— ½
92⅞	61⅛	6	Stewart-Warn	41600	66⅜	61⅜	66	+2⅝
77¼	59⅞	6	Stromberg	800	61	60½	60½	—1
62	47	5	Studebaker	50000	59	57⅜	58	..
3¾	1½	..	Sub Boat	4500	2⅛	2	2	— ½
41⅞	30⅜	c1	Sun Oil	2400	34½	33¼	33⅜	+ ¾
4¼	1	..	Super Oil	14800	3	2	3	+ ⅝
34⅞	19¼	..	Super Steel	500	30	25⅜	29	—1
17⅞	9	..	Sweets Co of A	2000	16½	16	16¼	+ ¼
14½	7½	..	Symington	500	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
20⅞	16	2	Symington A	900	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
16	10⅞	1	Tenn Cop & Ch	6000	12¼	11½	12	+ ⅛
58	48	3	Tex Co	22900	56½	54⅛	54¾	—1¾
184	119¼	10	Tex Gulf Sulf	18600	184	178	183	+5¼
46⅛	44⅜	..	Tex G S new	90700	46⅛	44⅜	45¾	+ ⅝
61⅝	42¼	..	Tex & Pac	5700	56⅝	55	56	..
19½	12⅛	..	Tex Pac C&O	9600	15⅜	14⅝	14¾	— ⅜
1035	510	..	Tex Pac Lnd T	20	940	925	925	—47
50½	42¼	3.60	Thompson	3200	49	47½	47½	—1
34	27¼	2.40	The Fair Co	800	27¾	27½	27½	— ½
43	13½	..	Third Ave	600	32⅜	30¼	32⅜	+ ⅜
39¼	30	1½	Tidewater Oil	600	30	29½	29⅞	— ½
103	90	5	Tidewater pf	500	90½	90¼	90¼	— ¼
64⅝	44⅞	4	Timken	17700	64	61½	63½	+ ¾
5½	3	..	Trans Oil	28800	4⅜	4	4⅜	..
27	15	2	Transue & W	200	15	15	15	..
78⅜	67¼	4	Twin City RT	300	67½	67¼	67½	— ⅝
102¾	101	..	Twin C RT pf	500	101¼	101	101	— ¼
63⅜	50⅜	4	Under Type	900	52½	50¾	51⅛	— ⅝
123	115¾	7	Under Type pf	200	116	115¾	115¾	—2½
71¼	35	..	Union Bag & P	2900	54¼	47	53	+5
94⅞	78	5	Union C & C	33500	94⅞	90	92¾	+2
58⅜	37¼	2	Union Oil Cal	54200	56⅜	54	54	— ⅝
168⅜	141¼	10	Union Pac	84800	168⅞	161¾	167½	+4¼
81¼	74¾	4	Union Pac pf	1400	79⅞	79	79½	— ⅜
120⅜	84¼	5	Union Tk Car	8400	120⅜	116	117¼	—1
118	113¼	7	Union Tk C pf	1200	115½	115	115⅛	— ⅞
12	6	..	Uni Dyewood	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅞
118½	98	4	Uni Fruit	1600	115½	114	114	—1½
109	65	..	Uni Ry Inv pf	500	100	90	100	+13
248½	150	10	US C I Pipe	11900	222	209¾	219	+7
109	100¼	7	US C I Pipe pf	600	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	+ ⅞
61½	39	..	US Dist Corp	10600	55	52¾	53½	— ½
59⅝	45⅞	3	US Hoffman	6700	56⅜	51½	56⅜	+4⅞
82	45⅜	..	US Ind Alco	11000	79⅜	76⅞	79⅝	+ ⅞
108	99¾	7	*US Ind Alco pf	100	106	106	106	+ ¼
71⅞	48⅛	4	US Realty	2900	63¼	62	63½	+ ½
88⅛	50¾	..	US Rubber	32500	62½	59⅝	60⅝	—2¼
109	101½	8	US Rubber pf	1200	108⅜	107⅜	108⅜	+2¼
48⅞	32½	3½	US Smelt	9100	36⅜	33⅛	35⅜	+ ½
50	47¼	3½	US Smelt pf	1400	48½	47½	47½	—1⅛
159⅜	117	7	US Steel	542300	153⅜	147⅜	153⅛	+3⅜
130⅛	124½	7	US Steel pf	1400	128	126¼	128	+1⅛
28¾	13⅝	..	Univ Pipe	5900	21½	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
78½	52	7	Univ Pipe pf	100	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+3½
106½	93	5	Utah Copper	400	106½	104⅝	106½	+2
37	28¼	2	Util Pt & Lt A	5000	31⅞	30½	31	— ¼
69	39	..	Va-Car Ch 6%	3400	41½	40⅛	40¼	—1¼
98⅛	85½	..	Va-Car Ch 7%	2000	90½	90	90½	— ¾
25½	10	..	Va-Car Ch	3800	11¼	10⅛	10½	— ¾
50	40	..	Va Iron C&C	200	48⅛	48	48⅛	+1⅛
43	29	3	Vanadium	3300	40	39	39	—1
75	58	7	Van Raalte pf	200	60	59	60	..
32⅞	26	3	*Vivaudou	5500	32½	31¼	31½	— ¼
104½	94⅝	7	Vivaudou pf	100	104½	104½	104½	+1⅜
52	33⅞	..	Wabash	12500	45¾	44⅛	44	—1
78⅜	68	5	Wabash pf A	5000	75⅞	75⅛	75⅜	— ⅜
72	57	..	Wabash pf B	100	62	62	62	—1¾
21⅞	16	1¼	Waldorf System	1400	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	..
23¼	12¼	7	Walworth	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
85⅝	24¼	..	Ward Bak B	125500	30⅝	26⅝	28⅛	—2½
110½	90	7	Ward Bak pf	1200	91⅛	89¾	90	—1
52	43⅞	..	Warren Bros	500	49⅜	48⅛	49	+1
69¼	12	..	Warner Bros P	259400	63	52½	55¾	—6⅛
85½	53	4	Weber & Heil	600	58	56	56	..
98	88½	7	W Penn El A	400	98	98	98	+2
101	95½	7	West P Elec pf	100	101	101	101	+1
16⅛	11	..	West Maryland	3600	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ¼
[illegible]	16⅜	..	West Md 2pf	1500	23¼	22¼	22½	—1
39¼	33¼	..	West Pacific	700	37½	35	35¼	—2¾
86½	77½	6	West Pacific pf	700	85	84¼	84¼	— ¾
101	95	6	W Penn Pw pf	200	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
157⅞	134½	8	West Union	2100	151¾	147	147	—4
139½	105¼	e6	*Westinghse AB	7700	136½	133¼	135	+ ½
79½	65	4	*Westinghse El	24800	72¾	69⅜	69¾	+1½
19½	13¾	..	Weston El In	16200	19	17	18½	+1½
32⅜	27¼	2	Weston El In A	1300	32¼	31½	32	..
32	18	..	Wheel & LE	13400	29⅛	27⅛	27½	—1½
50½	37	..	Wheel&LE pf	4700	48	45½	46½	—2½
39¾	25⅛	2	*White Eagle O	1100	27	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
90	51⅛	c4	White Motor	8700	57⅛	55⅛	57	+ ¼
38⅝	26	2	*White Rk Spgs	400	27⅜	26	27⅜	+1
59⅞	47¾	4	Wh Sew M pf	24450	64¼	58⅜	62	+3⅝
3⅜	¾	..	Wickwire Spnc c	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
34	18	..	Willys Overld	64800	23¼	21⅜	22	—1¼
99	90¼	7	Willys Over pf	2900	92	90¼	91⅛	— ¾
12¼	6	..	Wilson & Co	2100	11⅜	11	11	— ¾
66	42	..	Wilson & Co pf	1200	64½	63	63	—2
22⅞	14	..	Wilson & Co A	1500	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
222	135¼	e1	Woolworth	110500	168	160	167	+5½
41¾	20¼	..	Worth Pump	700	32¼	31	32¼	— ¼
83	66	7	*Worth Pump A	100	66	66	66	..
65	53	6	*Worth Pumb B	200	54½	54½	54½	+2
33	27½	1	Wright Aero	2200	33¼	27¾	28	—4½
56	47	e3	Wrigley Co	400	52	51½	51¾	— ¾
39	20	¾	Yellow Truck	198600	36	32¼	35¼	+2
107½	91½	7	Yellow Truck pf	400	104	102½	104¼	+ ¼
95½	69	4	Youngstown	5900	88⅝	86½	88½	+ ¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. aPayable in stock; cash optional. bPart stock. cPlus stock. dPaid in 1925. ePlus extra.

Total sales for week: Stocks 8,451,200 shares, last week 8,779,100 shares; bonds $47,045,000, last week, $40,771,000.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	5½%
Outside com'l paper	4 @4¾	4 @4¾
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@5	4½@5

	Today	Last previous
Bar silver in New York	57⅞c	57⅛c
Bar silver in London	26⅝d	26⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 9¾d
Mexican dollars	44c	43⅝c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$134,000,000	$1,337,000,000
Year ago today	104,000,000	
Balances	64,000,000	122,000,000
Year ago today	42,000,000	
Exchgs for week	492,000,000	5,943,000,000
Bals for week	226,000,000	642,000,000
F. R. bank credit	63,486,667	110,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime-Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3¾@3⅝
60 days	3⅞@3¾
90 days	4 @3⅞
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4¼@4⅛
6 months	4¼@4⅛

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	6
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	7
New York	4	Riga	8
Richmond	4	Rome	7
St. Louis	4	Sofia	10
San Francisco	4	Stockholm	4½
Amsterdam	3½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	10	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	4	Vienna	7½
Calcutta	5	Warsaw	12
Paris	7½	Oslo	5
Berlin	6	Brussels	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.84¾	$4.84⅞	$4.8648
Cables	4.85¼	4.85¼	4.8648
French francs	.0280	.0281	.193
Belgian francs	.0270½	.0271	.193
Swiss francs	.1932½	.1934	.193
Lire	.0375½	.0386½	.193
Marks	.2382	.2381	.238
Holland	.4000	.4006	.402
Sweden	.2672½	.2674	.268
Norway	.2189	.2192	.268
Denmark	.2653½	.2654	.268
Spain	.1510½	.1521	.193
Portugal	.0517	.0517	1.08
Greece	.0120	.0118½	.193
Austria	.14¼	.14¼	.1407
Argentina	.4087½	.4095	.4245
Brazil	.15	.15	.3244
Poland	.1137½	.1150	.1930
†Hungary	.014	.014⅛	.203
Jugoslavia	.0177	.0177½	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296	.0296¼	.2026
Rumania	.0052	.0051½	.193
Shanghai, tael	.6443¾	.6300	1.0832
Hong Kong	.4975	.4975	.78
Bombay	.3634	.3634	.4866
Yokohama	.4843¾	.4840	.4984
Uruguay	1.0101	1.0101	1.0342
Chile	.1210	.1210	nul
Peru	3.83	3.83	4.8665
Canadian Ex	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	1.00

†Per thousand.

INTERNAT'L PAPER FINANCING

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—International Paper Company is expected to float shortly an issue of around $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 in 6 per cent debentures. Proceeds will probably be applied to expansion of newsprint mills in Canada. New issue is expected to be an obligation of International Paper Company itself. The last financing was done by a power company subsidiary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S LOADINGS

Illinois Central handled 201,917 revenue freight cars in the first 28 days of September, compared with 192,686 in the like period of last year.

NEW YORK BANK CALL

ALBANY, Oct. 2—The State Bank Department has issued a call for the condition of trust companies, private bankers and state banks as of September 30.

WHEAT PRICES MOVING UP AS SHORTS COVER

Canadian Crop Delayed—Best Kinds Are Scarce—Europe's Stocks Light

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (Special)—Incessant rains in this country and Canada proved the deciding factor in the wheat market this week, causing an irregularly upward trend, aided by support coming from Wall Street interests, which shook the confidence of shorts, causing active covering.

Prospects for better weather induced only a temporary setback. Reports from Canada indicate that it will take four to five weeks of good weather now to secure the remainder of the wheat and complete threshing. This means a material delay, and in the meantime exporters have become anxious, and have bought Winnipeg October to protect themselves.

Poor Weather Conditions

The adverse weather conditions, prevailing in practically all countries of the northern hemisphere, have been almost beyond precedent, and it is believed the actual loss in bushels as well as the lowering of grades, will mean a tremendous difference in the wheat situation. Cash wheat premiums were higher at the end of the week, receipts being small, while there was a steady milling and export demand.

Choice wheat is relatively scarce, and is commanding steadily advancing premiums. Reports from the other side said that British miners were returning to work in large numbers, indicating an early ending of strike conditions. This would be indirectly bullish on grains as there would be a tendency to lower grain ocean freights and increase the buying demand.

One of the significant features was the clearance of 10,505,000 bushels of wheat and flour from North America, while all other exporters shipped only 905,000 bushels, including the much advertised Russian shipments of 600,000 bushels. These figures emphasize the dependence of importers on North America, and there is nothing to indicate that this condition will not prevail for the next three months.

Bullish Factors Prevail

Conditions in Australia and Argentina as to the new crop are favorable, but the conditions in the Northern Hemisphere are so strong that any adverse news from south of the equator would have a big effect on the market. The light supplies in Europe and the meager offerings of native wheats abroad, due both to poor quality and to dissatisfaction with the price, are having a bullish influence on the market.

Private estimates of our spring wheat crop run from 204,000,000 to 216,000,000 bushels. Canadian estimates given out were 354,000,000 to 377,000,000 bushels. A lowering of the grade on the average of the Canada crop is expected as a result of snow and rain.

Corn has been a choppy affair, with not much buying following the rallies, while there has been fair support. Estimates generally indicate a crop a little more than 2,700,000,000 bushels.

Cash prices have advanced, and shipping sales have been larger, while the rains have cut down arrivals and country marketings. Shorts covered freely early in the week. Other grains have been influenced by corn and wheat. Provisions rallied.

SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

	To Yield
Massachusetts Gas Companies 4½'s, Dec. 1, 1931	4.72%
Boston Elevated Railway 6's, Mar. 1, 1934	5.10
Virginia Rwy. & Power 5's, July 1, 1934	5.20
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. 1st 4's, May 1, 1933	5.40

Details or additional suggestions on request

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PROVIDENCE

PURCHASING POWER OF FARM CROPS LOWEST IN LAST 26 MONTHS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The fall in the price of cotton, wheat and fruits, the Department of Agriculture announced today, brought the general index of purchasing power of farm products down from 93 in August, 1925, to 82 this August, the lowest point reached in 26 months.

While the whole price level has been falling, the department said in its October report, farm products have fallen faster.

Of the four chief money crops, cotton, wheat and fruits, were described as large enough to "depress prices somewhat, notwithstanding the low yield of spring wheat."

"Potatoes, on the other hand," the department said, "are neither a large acreage nor have early diggings turned out very good yields, so that prices remain relatively strong."

The report added that the total acreage of 21 cultivated crops was about 2 per cent above that harvested last year.

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NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follows:

ACTUAL CONDITION		
Deficit	$23,360,720	†$21,037,660
Aggre resv	581,350,000	609,223,000
Loans etc.	5,507,436,000	5,412,675,000
Cash in vlts	43,906,000	47,277,000
Rsv memb bnks	561,151,000	589,120,000
Rsv in state bk	9,665,000	9,398,000
Rsv in depstrs	10,534,000	10,705,000
Time deps	587,126,000	588,608,000
Net dem dep	4,499,892,000	4,372,410,000
Circulation	24,616,000	24,621,000
U S Deps ded	55,845,000	55,836,000
AVERAGE CONDITION		
Excess resv	$8,775,440	$8,051,520
Aggre resv	605,537,000	595,355,000
Loans etc	5,469,586,000	5,421,779,000
Cash in vlts	47,036,000	47,184,000
Rsv in mem bks	585,796,000	575,615,000
Rsv in st bnk	9,573,000	9,502,000
Net dem dep	4,438,756,000	4,365,326,000
Time deps	588,039,000	590,913,000
Circulation	24,6638,000	24,715,000
U S Deps	55,837,000	55,836,000

†Surplus.

LARGE TAX PAYMENT

De Blois & Maddison as trustees and agents are sending a check of $2,108,939.30 to the City of Boston in payment of taxes, which is the largest payment by any interest except the public service corporations.

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CLOTH HIGHER AT FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special)—This week's sales in the local cloth market reached the moderately satisfactory total of 90,000 pieces, with purchases being mainly in small lots or of the hand-to-mouth variety, due to buyers looking for lower prices.

Business has been done on the same price basis as prevailed during the previous week, and there is no indication of quotations weakening in the immediate future.

The present position is one in which local plants have not found themselves for nearly five years, and is due mainly to the demand for cotton goods which developed during July and August. This city's mills obtained a large share of this recent business and were enabled to sell the bulk of their surplus stocks.

The weaker mills that had been operating on short time or not at all for a long period, procured the necessary means of resuming operations, with the result that spindle activity is larger now in this center than at any time in the last three years.

Cloth buyers showed no little surprise when, after cutting their offers from a quarter to half a cent upon the decline in cotton, found their orders not snapped up here. The mills held firm, believing their position secure because of the scarcity of spot goods, and because they had already taken contracts well into November by which time they look for stabilization of the cotton market.

Conclusive evidence as to the strength of local textiles is seen in the recent big advance of local mill stocks, ranging from $5 to $25 a share. Investors throughout New England have in the last few weeks come into the local stock market only to find their increased bids failing to bring out the more desirable stocks. Increased mill pay rolls are following in the wake of the extension of mill operations, and the department stores and banks are showing better reports, with the smaller stores also benefiting.

As to the scarcity of spot goods locally, brokers say that even advances in bids of a quarter of a cent to 12¼ cents have failed to obtain the better grades of the 37½-in., 64x104s, 4:37s, sateens. Twills, too, have been noticeably scarce lately. In the side print-cloth constructions, the 38½-in., 60x48s and 48 squares, have been unobtainable. The 36-in., low-counts have been in good demand, and are fairly well sold up, with narrow goods likewise being well sold into the future.

In the wider print numbers, the 39-inch, 56x44s, 6:60s, sold at 6c; the 38½-inch, 44x40s, 8:20s, at 5¾c; and 52x40s, 7:30s, at 5⅝c. A fairly large volume of the 36-inch, low counts sold as follows: 22x18, 2⅛c; 24x20, 2⅝c; 28x24, 2⅞c; 32x28, 3½c, and 40-36, 4½c.

Local yarn mills are operating practically at capacity on contracts, and the local printing companies are particularly active.

Current quotations on standard goods are: 38½-in., 64x60s, 8c; 39-in., 56x44s, 6⅝c; 27-in., 64x60s, 5¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4⅞c; 25-in., 56x44s, 4⅜c.

EGYPTIAN COTTON OPERATIONS

CAIRO, Oct. 2—The Egyptian Government is said to contemplate fresh buying operations in the cotton market.

MILBURN'S FOUR WINS THE FINAL

Captures Monty Waterbury Cups by Defeating the Hurricanes 11 to 8

WESTBURY, Oct. 2 (Special)—The triumphal march of the Hurricane four, United States open polo champions, for the season, came to an end yesterday, when the combination organized by Devereux Milburn, known as Meadowbrook-Army, defeated the Hurricanes in the last game of the season, the Waterbury Cups final. The match was played on International Field, Meadowbrook, and the score was 11—8, though Meadowbrook-Army had to concede one goal by handicap.

Meadowbrook-Army, for the first time this season, showed the real play to be expected from the great players on its roster. Milburn has now welded them into a mastery of combination play, and they outrode and outguessed the open stars throughout the greater part of the game. Only the newest comer into high goal ranks, young Winston F. C. Guest, Yale '29 made any headway against the skillful tactics of the winners, and even he was outridden by Milburn in the later stages of the match.

Capt. P. P. Rodes, one of the United States Army officers on the winning team, was the outstanding scorer for his team. In the first chukker he put Meadowbrook-Army in the lead, after his army colleague, Capt. H. C. Gerhardt, had overcome the handicap. Later, three goals in succession in the fifth and sixth chukkers, put his team ahead once more, and a shot from his mallet placed the ball close to the goal in the last two scores, when Milburn and a Meadowbrook pony scored the needed points.

On the defense and attack alike, Milburn, as before, was a tower of strength, and it was his fine riding and handling of young Guest in the later chukkers that kept the young Yale star from continuing the brilliant performances that had distinguished the earlier part of the game.

As in the previous victories of the team Capt. C. T. I. Roark, the British Army player, scored most of the goals for Hurricane, but his general play was not equal to that of Guest, who stood out as a probable high-goal man in the near future. As it was, the difference in the handicaps of the teams, according to the official list, was decidedly shortened for the game, with the youngster allotted an increased impost. The summary:

MEADOWBROOK-ARMY	HURRICANES
No. 1—Capt. H. C. Gerhardt,	Stephen Sanford
No. 2—J. W. Webb	W. F. C. Guest
No. 3—Capt. P. P. Rodes,	Capt. C. T. I. Roark
Back—Devereux Milburn,	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Meadowbrook-Army 11, Hurricanes 8. Goals—Rores 4, Gerhardt 3, Milburn 2, Webb, Pony for Meadowbrook-Army; Roark 4, Sanford, Guest, Strawbridge, Handicap for Hurricanes. Referees—Capt. H. C. Miller and Malcolm Stevenson. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

French Players Welcomed Home

Pay Tribute to Americans on Their Arrival at Station in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP)—Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra, conquerors of William T. Tilden 2d and William Johnston in the singles of the United States lawn tennis championship, received a great ovation on their arrival at the Saint Lazare Station from Havre this afternoon.

Cochet told the newspaper men that Tilden would bear watching next year. "I was very lucky to beat Johnston," Borotra declared, adding: "We had a remarkable trip. The Americans treated us fine, even when we defeated their champions."

Some disappointment was expressed by the crowd at the absence of J. Rene Lacoste. It was explained that the new holder of the American championship was driving from Havre in his motor car. He is to resume the uniform and duties of a private soldier in the French Army Monday.

Capt. Pierre Gillou of the French Davis Cup team reiterated his intention to recommend to the French Tennis Federation that France compete in the American zone instead of the European zone in next year's play for the cup.

"What are the chances of your turning professional?" Borotra and Cochet were asked.

"Not one in the world," they responded in unison.

Neither of the two French stars would discuss the action of Vincent Richards, third ranking American player, in turning professional.

"It's his own business. He knows best," was as far as they would go.

PITCHER HOLDS TWO TEAMS SCORELESS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 (AP)—William Tracey of the Springfield (Mass.) team pitched 21 innings in the national amateur and industrial baseball tournament yesterday without allowing a run. His performance gave the Springfield team a double victory and sent it into the semifinals of the industrial division.

Tracey turned back Cleveland, 1 to 0, in 12 innings and then, after only a brief rest, held Scranton scoreless over the regular nine-inning route. Springfield defeated the miners, 6 to 0. Only six hits were gathered off Tracey in the 21 innings, two by Cleveland and four by Scranton.

Other teams that entered the semifinals were Indianapolis and Detroit, in the industrial division, and Cincinnati, Scranton, Detroit and Philadelphia in the amateur division. The scores:

AMATEUR DIVISION

Pittsburgh 4, Akron 3.
Cincinnati 2, Detroit 0.
Scranton 7, Pittsburgh 4.

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

Indianapolis 9, Detroit 1.
Springfield 1, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 4, Scranton 1.
Springfield 6, Scranton 0.

MISS RYAN DOUBLE WINNER

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Oct. 2—Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan of Santa Monica, Calif., won the final round match of the singles in the annual fall invitation tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club, here yesterday, defeating Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, former United States champion, 6—3, 6—4. Miss Ryan, partnered with Miss Eleonora R. Sears, also won the doubles final from Mrs. Wightman and Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2. The mixed doubles will probably be completed next week

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	116	72	.617
Oakland	98	87	.529
Missions	95	87	.522
Sacramento	91	92	.497
Portland	91	94	.492
Hollywood	88	97	.475
Seattle	84	101	.453
San Francisco	77	108	.416

RESULTS FRIDAY

Seattle 1, Hollywood 0 (11 innings).
Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 1.
Other games postponed by rain.

Series' Teams Are Close in Batting

Final Averages Show Slight Advantage for Yankees, But Cardinals Lead in Field

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Figured on paper, the World Series looks like just about a draw affair. The New York American League Baseball Club goes into the games as a club, hitting .289, while the St. Louis Nationals have a season's average of .286.

Statistics on fielding, on the other hand, are decidedly in favor of Hornsby's team. The Cardinals during the year made more double plays, triple plays, put-outs and assists than their World Series rivals and were charged with fewer errors.

Ruth's .372 hitting is considerably better than anything the Cardinals show, but despite the Yankees' heavier hitting as a team, seven St. Louis players finished the season with percentages of .300 and beyond, as compared with six of their series opponents.

Pitchers' records for the year are so varied in every respect that there is little chance for comparison, but survey of the performances for the two clubs leaves little basis for choice.

The official final figures released today show the 1926 majors' records in all departments generally outranked by those of the year before.

One new all-time mark was set, however, in the 64 doubles hit by Burns of Cleveland.

Ruth Short of Record

Ruth fell 12 short of his world's record in home runs, but carried off two other American League records in addition to having the most home runs of fthe season. The Yankees' work brought him the most runs, 139, and the most total bases, 365. Incidentally he completed the year with each hit counting for a slight fraction under two bases.

Manush of Detroit was the leading hitter with the high year's average of .380 in the American League. Gehrig of the Yankees led in triples, with 18. Falk of Chicago was the only player in the league in every game on his team's schedule. Rice of the Senators led in total hits with 217, but Burns of Cleveland was only one behind and had a total base count of 198, against Rice's 287. Mostil of the White Sox led in base stealing with 34, nine below his league-leading total of 1925. His teammate Hunnefield led in sacrifices.

Washington topped the club batting with a .292 average, and Chicago in team fielding, with a percentage of .973.

Uhle led the pitchers with a total of 27 victories for Cleveland, somewhat offset by 11 games lost.

Leading hitters of the season: Manush, Detroit, .380; Ruth, New York, .372; Fothergill, Detroit, .364; Heilmann, Detroit, .363; Burns, Cleveland, .359; Goslin, Washington, .353; Collins, Chicago, .344; Falk, Chicago, .343; E. Rice, Washington, .339; Simmons, Philadelphia, .339; Cobb, Detroit, .339.

Cuyler Has Two Records

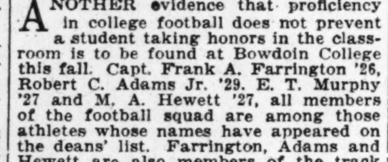
Cuyler of Pittsburgh walked off with two individual records in the National, making more runs than any other player, 112, and leading with 35 stolen bases. He shared honors with Thevenow of the Cardinals in playing in all games on their respective schedules.

Although idle at the end of the season, Bressler of Cincinnati had the best batting average of .357. Brown of Boston led the league with 202 hits. Wilson of the Cubs was the home-run leader with 21, Bottomley of St. Louis led in doubles with 39, and Waner's 22 triples for Pittsburgh led the circuit. Douthit of the Cardinals was credited with the most sacrifices, 37.

Cincinnati was pacemaker in team hitting, with an average of .290, while the Cubs were best defensively, with a fielding percentage of .975.

Rhem of the Cardinals topped the winning pitchers with 21 victories and seven defeats.

Leading hitters among National regulars: Bressler, Cincinnati, .357; Christensen, Cincinnati, .353; Hargrave, Cincinnati, .353; Earl Smith, Pittsburgh, .346; Williams, Philadelphia, .344; Waner, Pittsburgh, .336; Stephenson, Chicago, .336; Brown, Boston, .331; Leach, Philadelphia, .329; Jackson, New York, .328.



ANOTHER evidence that proficiency in college football does not prevent a student taking honors in the classroom is to be found at Bowdoin College this fall. Capt. Frank A. Farrington '26, Robert C. Adams Jr. '29, E. T. Murphy '27 and M. A. Hewett '27, all members of the football squad are among those athletes whose names have appeared on the deans' list. Farrington, Adams and Hewett are also members of the track squad.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute starts its 1926 football season with six veterans, new ends and a new quarterback. Paul A. Eschholz '26, captain of last year's eleven, is coaching the quarterbacks this fall.

Arthur E. French Jr. '29 of Winchester, Mass., captain and halfback of last year's freshman eleven, and Joseph Robinson will be the first sophomores to play in a Harvard varsity football game this fall, according to the lineup as announced for the Geneva game. French is a fine punter and a good runner with the ball, while Robinson is an end.

Another player has been promoted from the Harvard second squad to the varsity. This time it is Robert W. Meadows who played an end on last year's freshman eleven, will be the first

Plans are already made at Boston University for the annual pilgrimage of students to the B. U.-West Point game. The fans will go to New York City by rail and boat, and then up the Hudson to West Point. The game comes on Oct 23. Busses will take the B. U. rooters to the Yale game today.

The loss of J. P. Crosby '28, halfback, and R. W Turner '28, center, to the Harvard varsity eleven for the entire season, due to failing to pass an examination, is a big handicap to Head Coach Arnold Horween and his assistants. Crosby was one of the best backs on the squad, while Turner was easily the best center. His playing against Yale last November was some of the best defensive work ever seen. In addition each was in line for the captaincy in 1927. W. G. Saltonstall '28, end last year, now appears the most likely man to lead the Crimson a year from now.

It isn't very often that as many as three sophomores win permanent places on the University of Pennsylvania varsity eleven, as is the case this year. The three players thus honored are P. T. Scull, halfback; P. V. Murphy, quarterback, and J. H. Smith.

Fooball has evidently lost none of its popularity among Yale unlergraduates, as the earliest football mass meeting on record at Yale took place last night with more than 2000 students crowded into the hall to hear Capt. P. W. Bunnell '27 speak on the outlook. Ten letter men will start the game this afternoon, but only four of them were regulars last year. Harvey, at center, is the one non-letter man in the initial lineup.

DARTMOUTH WINS AT SOCCER

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 2—The Dartmouth College soccer football team opened its season with a 7-to-0 win over University of New Hampshire on Memorial Field yesterday afternoon. The playing of Harry N. Benson '27, who scored four goals at inside right, was a feature. Benson never played the game before this fall, but yesterday he was the star. P. C. Woodbridge '29, at outside left, was always on the job for the Green, three of his passes resulting directly in goals.

PROSPECTS INDICATING A BIG ADVANCE FOR FOOTBALL SEEN

Outlook, However, Represents Only a Second Step in the Business of Re-establishing the Game on a High Plane at Minnesota, Coach Spears Points Out

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Prospects indicating a big advance for football at University of Minnesota over last season are observed here by Dr. Clarence W. Spears, Gopher gridiron coach. These prospects, however, represent only a second step in the business of re-establishing football on a high plane here, Coach Spears points out.

Dr. Spears made his debut at Minnesota last year by constructing from sophomore candidates an eleven whose triumphant march was halted only by University of Notre Dame and University of Michigan. Laying the foundation of a football system was all he hoped to accomplish and first fruits of careful work a year ago may be gathered this season.

Eighteen letter men, who won their veterans' spurs while learning rudiments of the Spears system on the "sophomore eleven," form the nucleus of a gridiron machine which promises to begin where the beginners left off last fall. Dr. Spears knows his men this year; he is not forced to grope among aspiring unknowns for cogs to strengthen weak places in his machine.

Good Supply of Reserves

A number of promising sophomores, also grounded in the fundamentals of the Spears system, together with the few second-string men of last year, will furnish stiff competition for varsity positions and will assure Minnesota an adequate supply of reserves, the lack of which last year cost the Gophers one game and a tie.

Memories of Minnesota's "Giants of the North" are revived by the wealth of big men on the team this year. The Gophers' line will average better than 190 pounds and the backfield will be close to 175 with the weight ranging from that of H. V. Almquist '28, who is the lightest man on the team at 162 pounds, to H. W. Joesting '28, the 190-pounder, whose plunges gained many yards last season.

Minnesota does not possess an outstanding star in the sense in which such a denomination usually is accorded a player. Joesting's spectacular and effective plunges put his name in the mouth of every follower of the team, but Almquist at quarterback and J. H. Murrel '28, who received an appointment to the United States Military Academy, were more than adequate backfield performers.

Need Good Punter

With a veteran for every line position and several newcomers making strong bids, perhaps the most important of the tasks facing the coaches is the development of an adequate punter and drop kicker. Minnesota has been weak in this department of the game for years; but in A. C. Geer '29 of Crookston, a graduate of the freshman squad, there has appeared a probable triple-threat to give the Spears' shift added effectiveness through a variety of plays from punt formation. Geer has big hands for throwing the ball and he is the equal of any passer on the squad. He is by several yards the best punter discovered on the campus. In addition he weighs 180 pounds and is capable of rapid movement.

Geer is one of the most prominent possibilities for the halfback place left vacant by Murrel, but there is a wealth of backfield material to dispute his possession of a regular position. Joesting and Almquist, brilliant and durable, are practically certain to play the fullback and quarterback positions with but little relief. R. J. Peplaw '28, and C. E. Arendese '28, are veteran aspirants for the remaining halfback places and, in addition, D. J. Riddell '28, and H. F. Barnhart '28 are joining Geer in determined thrusts for permanent positions. Barnhart is almost a double for Almquist and the pair is becoming adept in a forward passing combination that is certain to confuse opposition.

Leading the list of veterans is Capt. R. B. Wheeler '27, an end of two seasons, who is playing his last year at Minnesota. Wheeler is assured one of the wing positions and G. K. Tuttle '28, regular end of last year, who matches Wheeler's 180 pounds, has an outstanding claim on the other end although L. P. Walsh '28, who is established as one of the best guards in the Conference, is forcing both to work at top speed to hold their places.

Heavy Tackles

M. J. Gary '28, veteran tackle of last year, has the distinction of being the heaviest man on the squad, although his 209 pounds are nearly matched by L. E. Johnson '29, the other leading tackle candidate. Both are being pushed hard by N. C. Hyde '28, who saw action in 1925, and two newcomers, W. J. Bredemus '29 and J. D. Riggs '29.

Added weight, combined with a year's experience under Dr. Spears, certifies H. W. Hanson '28 to one of the guard positions and W. F. Meili '28, another veteran, is favored for the other, but N. C. Hyde '28, also a member of the 1925 squad, and L. R. Strand '29 are expected to see action on the line this season. There is line material in plenty and Strand, as well as Walsh, W. G. Kaminski '28 and C. A. Gay '29 will be given every opportunity to make good at some position in the forward wall.

A. C. Hulstrand '29 of Hibbing is the outstanding center, but his superiority over A. C. Mulvey '28 is so slight that they probably will alternate at the pivot. Neither can loaf at his post for G. E. MacKinnon '28, a veteran of 1925, is only a little behind them in the race for the position. The Minnesota schedule follows:

Oct. 2—University of North Dakota at Minneapolis; 9—University of Notre Dame at Minneapolis; 16—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; 23—Wabash College at Minneapolis; 30—University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Nov. 6—University of Iowa at Iowa City; 13—Butler College at Minneapolis; 20—University of Michigan at Minneapolis.

PICK-UPS

THE problem of the use of rosin in the World Series, which was expected to cause some difficulty, has hardly been mentioned. Commissioner K. M. Landis has ruled that a bag of rosin will be in the pitcher's box for the pitchers' use if they desire it.

The hitting of Ruth, Lazerri and Gehrig for the Yankees and Hornsby, Bottomley and Southworth of the Cardinals are two things to watch for in the series.

U. J. Shocker, for seven years star pitcher of the St. Louis Browns, had to transfer his services to another club to get into a World Series. But it is unusual that in his first season with another team it should win the pennant and contend against the St. Louis Cardinals. He should be perfectly at home pitching in Sportsman Park. Shocker, it will be remembered, started his major league career with the Yankees in 1916 and won five and lost two. Then he went to the minors and returned to New York in 1917, where, after winning eight and losing five, he was traded to St. Louis for Pratt and Plank.

Both of the series' contenders have a great assortment of pitchers. Generally, a contender has three good reliable pitchers; but St. Louis has Haines, Rhem, Sherdel, Keen, Hallahan, Sothoron, Alexander and Herman Bell, and New York has Pennock, Hoyt, Jones, Shawkey, Shocker, Thomas and Reuther. Both teams are also well fortified with substitutes, although the Cardinals, it seems, are better fixed in reserve strength. The Yankees have infielders S. A. Adams and Michael Gazella and outfielders Paschal and Carlyle. The Cardinals have the hard-hitting Hafey and Holm as substitute outfielders and Flowers and Torporcer, both fine fielders for infield positions. Hafey hit .383 with Houston in 1924 It may be that Blades will not be able to play in the series and that Hafey will get in regular, Blades acting as pinch hitter.

It is almost certain that the 1926 World Series will be the fourth $1,000,000 one and will break all attendance records, or at least all receipt's records. The record for attendance was made in the 1923 series when the Giants and Yankees met in the Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium, the two largest parks in the country. In that series, 301,430 paid admissions and the daily record of 62,817 was also set. But the 1925 season established the record of $1,182,854 in gate receipts, the third $1,000,000 series.

Approximately 3,000,000 people have paid their way into World Series since the first official meeting of American and National League champions in 1905. The rewards of a single player in a series is hovering around $6000 and $7000 now. In 1905 the gate receipts totaled $68,405. And for the last three straight seasons they have been over $1,000,000.

If the series between St. Louis and New York goes seven games, using the seating capacities of the two ball parks, Sportsman Park and Yankee Stadium, as a basis of figuring, 360,000 people can see the World Series. And when one thinks of the millions that will listen in on the radio, it doesn't seem at all plausible that America's national sport is losing any of its prestige.

OHIO STATE FOOTBALL FIELD TURTLE-BACKED

COLUMBUS, O., (Special Correspondence)—To speed drainage, the football field at Ohio State University's Stadium has been turtle-backed, it is announced here. Taking measures against a repetition of last year's mud, the gridiron has been completely dug up, the drainage system repaired and improved, and the grade made high in the middle, sloping to the sides as well as the ends.

The playing field also displays a new turf. Grass experts searched the country for miles around until they found sod of the right sort. It has been groomed all summer and fall for the impending campaign.

As a further protection, Ohio State's athletic department has purchased a waterproof cover for the gridiron. Even if it should rain it is almost certain that the playing field would be kept in good shape. And there is room in the covered sections of the stands for 25,000 or more spectators.

FOOTBALL RESULTS FRIDAY

Birmingham Southern 27, Marion Institute 6.
Arkansas Tech 13, Haword Payne 6.
Sewanee 48, Tennessee Teachers' College 0.

MAJOR LEAGUES DRAFT 25 MINORS

Three Baseball Clubs Take Three Players Each

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Major league clubs drafted 25 minor league stars for 1927 service at the annual selection meeting conducted by Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis last night.

The Boston Americans, Chicago Nationals, Cincinnati Nationals and Washington Americans led the list, each obtaining three men. The St. Louis Nationals and New York Americans, World Series contenders, were the only clubs that did not share in the apportionment of players whom prices ranging from $2500 to $4000 will be paid.

The drafted group is conspicuous in numbering men of previous league experience, including Pruett, former pitcher; Neis, former Brooklyn and Boston outfielder; Cvengross, ex-White Sox left-hander; Boone, former Red Sox outfielder, and Robertson, right-handed pitcher who leaped to "no-hit" fame while with the White Sox.

The complete list of drafted men, together with their positions and clubs obtained from, follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia—Herbert Pruett, pitcher, from Oakland, Calif.

Boston—Charles Robertson, pitcher, Milwaukee.

Brooklyn—Oscar Roettger, pitcher, St. Paul.

New York—E. J. Jeanes, outfielder, Birmingham, Ala.

Chicago—Wilson, pitcher, Minneapolis; Brillheart, pitcher, Memphis; Grampp, pitcher, New Orleans.

Pittsburgh—Cvengros, pitcher, New Orleans.

Cincinnati—Jablonowski, pitcher, Waterbury, Conn.; Harry Schwab, Seattle; Walp, pitcher, Salt Lake City.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston—Rollings, Mobile; Wilson pitcher, Columbia, S. C.; Grover Hartley, catcher, Indianapolis.

Detroit—Doyle, pitcher, Toronto; Owens, pitcher, San Antonio.

Philadelphia—West, outfielder, Waco, Tex.; Bates, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Cleveland—Woeber, outfielder; Dallas, Tex.

St. Louis—Paul Richards, Cristfield, Md.

Chicago—Boone, outfielder, Mission Club, San Francisco; Elmer Jacobs, pitcher, Los Angeles.

Washington—Burke, infielder, Little Rock, Ark.; Neis, outfielder, Buffalo; Berger, catcher, New Haven, Conn.

BROTHERHOOD PLAYERS START

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2 (AP)—These members of Brotherhood all-star soccer team that have been selected to represent Worcester in a series of international matches in Worcestershire, Eng., will sail from Boston tomorrow on the steamship Samaria: A. Viger, W. Reauch, E. L. Jungberg, J. McLaughlin, T. L. Jordan and L. C. Whitney of Worcester, Edwin Tetlow, John Heron, A. J. Dion, George Wilson and Ernest Tetlow of Hopedale; Harry Haynes and S. M. Rice of Southbridge, H. Maddocks of Clinton, E. Nuttall of Whitinsville and and Walter Nuttall of Woonsocket, R. I. George M. Collins of Boston is manager of the Brotherhood team, eight of whom were born in the United States, four in England, two in Scotland, one in Sweden and one in India.

PLAY RESUMED IN TORONTO

TORONTO, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Toronto Internationals and the Louisville American Association nine enjoyed an intermission yesterday in their "Little World Series," but will resume play here today in the fourth game of the group. Arrangement of the series to provide for a Saturday game at the Toronto Park enforced idleness on the clubs yesterday. The Maple Leafs have captured all three games played thus far. On Sunday the scene will shift to Louisville, where the remaining contests will be held. The championship will be decided by the first team to win five games.

BROADMOOR CLUB SELECTED

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 2 (Special)—Broadmoor Country Club, Colorado Springs, Colo., is to be the scene of next year's Trans-Mississippi Golf Association tournament, it is announced here by Warren Dickinson, chairman of the location committee. The tourney is scheduled for the week of June 20. Dickinson declared the Broadmoor course and accommodations are splendid.

Ouimet Defeats Hagen by 7 and 5

Winner Breaks Course Record—Loser's First Reverse in Almost Four Years

WAYLAND, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special)—Francis D. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., former United States amateur and open golf champion, has conquered Walter C. Hagen of the Pasadena Golf and Country Club, St. Petersburg, Fla., United States professional champion for 1926, in a 36-hole special match held on the links of the Sandy Burr Country Club. The score of the contest was 7 and 5. Both contestants finished the first 18 holes all square on Thursday.

Ouimet, in defeating Hagen on the last 18 holes on Friday, played brilliant golf, and also set a new competitive record for the course, a 69, breaking the figure made by John Stait of Hartford, Conn., in the New England Professional Golfers' Association championship tournament held over the same course a couple of years ago.

The winner yesterday won the first two holes in 4s, one better than par. Ouimet also won the third in a par 3. The next two holes were halved. Ouimet then won the sixth, seventh and eighth holes. Hagen made a 4 on the ninth, as did Ouimet, who was out in 32, four shots better than par. Hagen was out in 40.

With a lead of 6 up, Ouimet made the turn and halved the next three holes in 3, 5 and 4. The thirteenth went to Ouimet, who scored a 3 to Hagen's 4. After halving the next two, Ouimet lost the sixteenth by scoring a 5 to Hagen's 3. The last two holes were halved in 5s and 4, Ouimet finishing in 37 for a record 69, and Hagen getting a 36 for a 76. The cards follow:

Ouimet, out ....4 4 3 5 3 3 3 3 4—32
Hagen, out .....5 6 4 5 3 5 4 4 4—40
Ouimet, in .....3 5 4 3 4 4 5 5 4—37—69
Hagen, in ......3 5 4 4 4 4 3 5 4—36—76

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—The conquest of Walter C. Hagen, professional golf champion, 7 and 5, by Francis D. Ouimet yesterday over the Sandy Burr links at Wayland, Mass., marked Hagen's first defeat at match play in almost four years.

His last defeat previous to yesterday was at the hands of Eugene Sarazen in the final of the professional championship at Pelham Manor in 1923 in a match that went to the thirty-eighth green.

In his four years of match play supremacy he scored, among other notable victories, the "unofficial championship" of the world by pitting his British open title against the American open championship of Cyril Walker, and defeating the latter, 17 and 15 in a 72-hole match in Florida. He then defeated Robert T. Jones Jr., 12 and 11 in another 72-hole contest. Later he secured his 2 and 1 victory over Abe Mitchell in their 72-hole battle in England last June.

French Public Shows Interest in World Series

By the Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 2

FOR the first time in history, the French press and public today took cognizance of the opening of a World Series. This is due to the great strides made in France by the game since the visit here in 1924 of the White Sox and Giants.

The papers devoted some space today to the opening of the series, and the relative merits of the Cardinals and Yankees provided a topic for conversation among the boulevardiers.

Americans here favored St. Louis to take the first game, provided Grover C. Alexander pitched.

GOLD CUP RACE DATES RATIFIED

Aug. 5 and 6 Are Chosen for Powerboat Regatta

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Charles F. Chapman, chairman of the race commission of the American Power Boat Association, has announced that Aug. 5 and 6, 1927, have been chosen as the dates for the next Gold Cup Regatta, which will be held off Greenwich, Conn., under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

These dates were picked tentatively at the recent Gold Cup dinner at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club given in honor of George H. Townsend, who drove Greenwich Folly, winner of the last Gold Cup race, at Port Washington and were ratified yesterday by the Power Boat Association.

A triangular course for the next race has been laid out behind the islands at Greenwich, which will be about a mile long to the leg, and this is expected to be more satisfactory to the drivers than a mile-and-a-half straightaway. Several challenges already have been received by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club for next year's race, among them being four from the newly organized Montauk Yacht Club and one from G. A. Wood of Detroit, who is expected to build three boats to try for the prize.

George H. Townsend, it is understood, will build a new boat with which to defend the trophy for Indian Harbor.

WHITE SOX DEFEAT CUBS TO TIE SERIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—In the annual city championship baseball series the teams enter the third game here today all even as a result of the victory of the White Sox over the Cubs at the latter's park yesterday. The score was 10 to 5, and heavy hitting proved the feature. Four home runs, a triple and two doubles were recorded.

B. A. Falk, leftfielder, starred for the Sox, hitting a home run, a triple with two mates on who broke a tie score, and a single which produced a run. Other home runs were made by William Barrett, rightfielder for the winners; L. R. Wilson, centerfielder for the Cubs, and C. J. Grimm, Cub first baseman. Theodore A. Lyons pitched for the White Sox, allowing nine hits, while the Sox made 13 hits from the combined delivery of T. C. Kaufmann, J. F. Blake and Robert Osborne. The Cubs won the first game of the series Wednesday. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
White Sox	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	10	13	0
Cubs	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	9	2

Batteries—Lyons and Crouse; Kaufmann, Blake, Osborne and Hartnett. Umpires—Nallin, Wilson, Geisel and Quigley Time—1h. 51m.

MRS. STETSON LEADS

HAVERFORD, Pa., Oct. 2 (AP)—Mrs. G. Henry Stetson of Philadelphia led Mrs. Wright D. Goss Jr. of Short Hills, N. J., 3 up at the end of the first 18 holes of their 36-hole final round match in the women's United States golf championship at Merion today.

BICYCLE RACES AT BOSTON ARENA

Series of Sprint Contests by Six-Day Riders

Some keen competition is sure to take place tonight when the star professional bicycle riders who are to compete in the six-day race starting at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, engage in a series of sprint races. It is some time since Boston cycling followers have had a chance to see the leading riders in action and the demand for tickets shows that they are going to take advantage of this opportunity.

Tonight's program will consist of a special three-heat sprint match race between Robert Walthour Jr. and Harris Horder; a 10-mile paced race between Chapman, Madonna and Meyer, an alternance race in which McBeath, Tenn, Keller and Meyer will take part; a one-half mile handicap race; a five-mile open race, and two amateur contests.

The six-day race will be run under the regular New York rules. They call for 10 one-mile sprints in the afternoon and 10 at the close of the day's racing. Points will be scored by the first five riders in each sprint and the team with the highest point total will be declared the winner, provided a team has not gained a lap on the field.

It is this lap-stealing that makes things interesting for the spectators. Just when everything is quiet one of the riders will make a dash away from the rest of the riders, and will ride for all that is in him, until he is relieved by his partners.

In the meantime the rest of the riders will be having a merry chase after the leaders. Reliefs by the various teams will be frequent to prevent being lapped. This type of riding requires not only speed and endurance but the ability to jump the pedals from any position on the track.

The names of the riders, how they are teamed and the colors they wear in the international Boston six-day bicycle race are as follows:

1, Robert Walthour, Newark, N. J., and 2, Anthony Beckman, Secancus, N. J., Columbian Blue, American team.

3, Louis Benezatto and 4, Thomas Belto, Italy, Red, White and Green, Italian team.

5, Harris Hoder and 6, Alex McBeath, Australia, Red, Australian team.

7, Harry Kaiser, Bronx, and 8, Fred Taylor, New York City, Maroon, Little Old N. Y. team.

9, Charles Winter, New York City, and 10, William Grimm, Irvington, N. Y., Orange, Metropolitan team.

11, Otto Poiri, Germany, and 12, Dave Lands, Irvington, N. J., Brown, German team.

13, Harry Horan, Palinfield, N. J., and 14, William Hanley, San Francisco, Green, Irish team.

15, William Keeller, Newark, and 16, William Tenn, East Orange, Blue, Jersey team.

17, Gus Nerkle, Newark, N. J., and 18, John Bruskie, Carteret, N. Y., Gray, Andy Gump team.

19, William Colis, Toronto, and 20, Leroy Garrison, eKarny, N. J., Black, Canadian-American team.

21, Charles Meyer and 22, Leonard Martin, Providence, R. I., Pink, Rhode Island team.

23, Fred Jarvis, Providence, R. I., and 24, Romeo Godder, Fair Haven, Yellow, New England team.

Army-Navy Boxes Bring in $100,000

One Block of Seats Sold for $2500 at Auction Held in a Chicago Hotel

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—Boxes for the Army-Navy football game sold at auction here yesterday for a total of $100,000, it was estimated after the session at the Congress Hotel closed. In the crowded Gold Room of the hotel, the South Park Commissioners, in charge of Soldiers Field Stadium, where the game is to be played Nov. 27, disposed of 430 boxes and have 40 left on which they will take bids until Oct. 15.

Bidding for the honor of buying the first box, G. Frank Croissant, real estate operator, paid $2500 for Box No. 1, Section F-21, behind the official section, in which President Coolidge and his Cabinet are to sit. This is on the west, or Army side of the field. Boxes right next to this were knocked down at $1250 and $1100. Later boxes in the same neighborhood sold for $300.

On the Navy, or east side of the field, the highest price paid was $1200 by Ray Tennes, who bought the box to the right of the one reserved for Vice-President Dawes. Most of the boxes contain six seats. One box each was reserved for the South Park commissioners. The auction was held for the avowed purpose of realizing as much as possible from the boxes toward the expense of the game, which may reach $400,000. The general public, as a result, will not have to pay as much for seats as otherwise, it is asserted.

Authorities here declare this auction sale of football tickets is known to have no precedent in the world of sport.

AUSTRALIA INVITES INDIAN TEAM TO TOUR

BOMBAY, (Special Correspondence)—The Australian Football Association has written to Dr. A. G. Noehren, secretary of the All-India Olympic Association, inviting a team of Indian students to visit Australia next year to take part in a series of soccer football matches with the teams of the various Australian states. If the tour could be arranged, says the letter, the Australian Football Association desires that the party should arrive in Perth, West Australia, about the first week in May and complete the itinerary early in August. About two games per week would be played in each State.

The association proposes that the party include 17 players and a manager. The Australian Association would provide a trainer throughout the tour, and pay all the expenses of the team. "We can assure you," the letter concludes, "quite as good a time as the hockey team so worthily representing India had in New Zealand. We think a tour of this character would be a grand thing from the international point of view." The Indian Provincial Olympic Associations have been aksed to express their opinion as to whether this invitation should be accepted.

GIFT TO PROVIDE TENNIS COURTS

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 2 (AP)—Lady Nancy Astor, Virginia born member of the British Parliament, has given the University of Virginia $5000 for the construction of tennis courts. The gift was made just before she left the Albemarle country home of her sister, Mrs. Ronald Tree, for a trip to Washington and New York prior to her sailing to Europe.

RINK CONTRACTS SIGNED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 2—This city will soon be ready to put an ice-hockey team in action as contracts were signed here yesterday for the installation of ice-making machinery and the building of a ring in the Eastern States Exposition Coliseum. Springfield, Boston and New York hockey interests were represented at the meeting at which the contracts were signed. The building has been leased for a period of 10 years.

General Classified Advertisements

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Yale Arena May Be Finished in Time

Athletic Association Is Expected to Reschedule Hockey Games

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP)—It was indicated last night that the Yale Athletic Association would reconsider its recent cancelation of all of the games on Yale's 1927 ice-hockey schedule. The games were canceled when it was reported that the new arena, under construction here, would not be completed in time to be used for ice hockey this year.

The erection of the building has been delayed by the passing of N. W. Walker of Bridgeport, who planned and started the structure. New Haven real estate operators have taken over the project and have supplied the funds necessary for the completion of the building. It is expected that the arena will be finished by Jan. 1.

It is expected that Yale will be able to reschedule some of the canceled games. Plans call for the Yale team to practice at Princeton during the winter holidays.

The Yale authorities are withholding official announcement that hockey games will be played until the necessary leases for the arena are signed. If the buildings completed by the first of the year it is expected that the new rink will be used by Yale for the first time on Jan. 8.

AIRPORT SITE LEASED FOR INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2 (Special)—Indianapolis has placed itself on the air map by leasing 234 acres at Mars Hill, at the southwestern edge of the city, for the site of an airport. Control is held by the Indianapolis Airport Corporation, financed by business men. A fund of $20,000 has been subscribed by citizens for construction of hangars.

With the improvement of the port business men of Indianapolis hope soon to have the city included in an air mail route from Chicago to the South, proposed several months ago by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—The Chicago Real Estate Board invites a sound, practical proposition for establishment of a vast airport here and promises its complete support for such a project, it was stated by Joseph K. Brittain, president. Interested groups here are awaiting return to Chicago, expected daily, of Maj. Rufus Putnam, who is to report to the Commercial Club of Chicago his observations concerning airports and harbors which he visited in Europe this summer.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROCKLEDGE HOME—Beautifully situated, temporary or permanent home; care if desired; state maternity license; fully equipped; moderate prices; illustrated folder. 5 Farley Vale, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

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SERVICE organization requires women of education with an appreciation of fine things, willing to work earnestly; must be interested in permanent position assuring a real future with adequate commissions; openings in nearly every state; age 25-45. See or write MISS MARTIN, 360 N. Michigan Bldg., Room 1004, Chicago, Ill.

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A quiet home; in one of the finest residential sections of the city; references required; all modern improvements; 1, 2, 3 rooms, $35 up. No. 43 Ravenscroft Drive, Asheville, N. C. Tel. 5624-F. MRS. ANNA M. CHRISTIAN.

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NEW YORK CITY, 505 West 111th St., Apt. 45—Two-three room suite, kitchen, sunny front, attractive, clean, elevator, traveling conveniences, near Broadway. Telephone Cathedral 3543.

NEW YORK CITY—Lady share high class apartment, vicinity Carnegie Hall, with responsible business woman. Evenings 6-7, Circle 5286.

NEW YORK CITY, 420 West 121st—Room and kitchenette $8; 3-room housekeeping suite, large double room, $12. WELCH.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, Æolian Bldg., morning hours. Box L-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DESK SPACE

NEW YORK CITY, 500 5th Ave., Suite 712—To rent, pleasant offices; ideal mailing address. Mornings, Longacre 3960.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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This beautiful place is situated at York Harbor, Maine, on the York River, a few minutes' walk from the main business street; its estimated cost of reproduction with furnishings would be $125,000; it is sacrificed for $25,000, completely furnished, including many rare hand carved Italian pieces of furniture, many restful pieces of furniture, mahogany sets, etc., with 25 rooms and 10 bathrooms, broad, expansive piazzas supported by round columns, with expansive views up and down the river and over the open country; it is in perfect condition, ready for occupancy; it has rented in the past at $7500 a season; $10,000 down, balance on mortgage at 6 per cent; shown from our Portsmouth, N. H., office, 16 Market Sq., Tel. 186, I. D. Lincoln, Mgr. CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc., 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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A home means a lot"

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Realtors
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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Owner offers comfortable home for sale, all improvements, convenient location, good sized plot, nice shrubbery; price reasonable; terms to suit; immediate occupancy. HARVEY, 202 Woodland Ave. Tel. 3742.

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HOMES in Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Teaneck; acreage in Bergen County; advise what you desire, where, price and what you can pay; our service and time at your disposal. KOELLER, 48 Grand Ave., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

NEW JERSEY, Hasbrouck Heights—10-room residence, 2 screened sleeping porches, parquet floors, gas, electricity, hot water heat and supply; 100x115 ft. plot; $13,000. Box H-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—An attractive single house of 10 rooms with grounds, fireplace, hardwood floors, electric lights, etc.; 2-car heated garage; can be seen by appointment. Tel. Aspinwall 7144.

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ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON—Large room, well heated, private family, for one or two; references. Tel. Sat. Asp. 3703, or call Sunday. 30 Glenville Ave., Suite 1.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 87 St. Stephen St., Suite 12—A student or business woman can secure a room and homelike conditions. Tel. B. B. 4935. MAUDE CARTER.

BOSTON, 156 and 158 Huntington Ave.—Double room, twin beds, every convenience; also single room; near Christian Science church. Tel. Copley 9659-R.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Commodious, well furnished bed-sitting room in private apartment; suitable for 1 or 2 people; expansive view. Regent 4454-J.K.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Desirable rooms, near church; permanent and transient. MRS. CONNERS, Copley 5937-W. Garage near.

BOSTON, MASS., 106 Gainsborough St., Suite 4—Nicely furnished rooms, all modern improvements, continuous hot water. Tel. Copley 0569-J.

BOSTON, 95 Gainsborough St., Suite 4—Well furnished room, single or double, business person preferred. Call after 3 p. m., Copley 8882-M.

BOSTON, MASS., 240 Mass. Ave., Suite 3—Homelike, inexpensive rooms in private family. Telephone Copley 7373-M.

BOSTON—Single room, $7; quiet home; near the church. 49 St. Stephen St. Copley 6086-M.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Young business girl to board and share large room in private family; daughter 18 years; Christian Scientist preferred. 28 Newton St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1002 Beacon St.—Pleasant, sunny room, attractively furnished, bath adjoining, clean house, steam heat, cheerful atmosphere, refined home. Phone Regent 8653. MISS FULLER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Three-room bachelor suite, bath, fireplace, southerly exposure. S-56, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Small sunny room in modern apartment home; privileges. Tel. University 9185-M.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 52 South Arlington Ave.—Business couple or ladies, breakfast optional.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
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NEEDHAM, MASS.—Desirable room; near trains and bus; Christian Scientist preferred; garage optional. Tel. Needham 0671.

NEW YORK CITY, Broadway Corner (601 West 136th)—Sunny front rooms, 4 windows, cooking and all home privileges, $12 and $8. Apt. 12. Audubon 2920.

N. Y. C., 204 West 86th St.
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NEW YORK CITY, 3069 Broadway—Large, attractive front room, steam heat, near bath; suitable business person; reasonable. Morningside 6936.

NEW YORK CITY, Broadway, corner (222 West 84th)—Sunny front room, one flight; small; private family; reasonable. RICHARDS.

N. Y. C., 178th (1366 St. Nicholas) (51)—Clean, newly decorated, adjoining bath, elevator, kitchen privilege optional; references; $7.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 E. 44th—Large and small, singly or en suite; central, clean, quiet, comfortable; business people. MICHELL.

NEW YORK CITY, 609 West 115th, 6th Floor—Elevator, outside, well furnished, $7 to $10.50, kitchenette. Cathedral 9549.

NEW YORK CITY, 230 West 97th (B'way) 2B—Large, attractive, clean room suitable for 2 gentlemen; references exchanged.

NEW YORK CITY, 309 Columbus Ave.—Large sunny front, newly furnished, $10; connecting $6. Trafalgar 6077.

NEW YORK CITY—Double room; half if willing to share with another; gentlemen; twin beds. Endicott 7424.

N. Y. C., 600 West 140, Apt. 12—Large room adjoining bath in quiet home, every convenience. Edgecombe 9441.

NEW YORK CITY, 403 West 115th, Apt. 62—Sunny front room, $12.50; near Columbia. Cathedral 7078.

NEW YORK CITY, 629 West 136th—Two light rooms for two ladies; $7 and $7.50. Apt. 12.

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HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Chauffeur who is a good mechanic, also take care of furnace and lawn; Christian Scientist preferred. Box E-242, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Young man experienced in hardware and plumbing supply business; good opportunity. 147 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MILLINER'S ASSISTANT—Experienced finisher and copyist for high class specialty shop; pleasant surroundings; state references, denomination, salary. Box W-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—General houseworker, Scandinavian preferred; small family; no laundry. N. R. 7066.

WANTED—Pleasant, adaptable, settled woman to care for two children, aged 4 and 5 years; able to travel when necessary or contented to remain in country; references required; Christian Scientist preferred. Write to M. W., Box 647, Lenox, Mass., stating age, past experience, etc., telling about yourself; good home and attractive children.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, single, with long experience, would like position with private family. WILLIAM IRVINE, 202 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

MECHANICAL man, married, experienced in office, sales, service and executive duties, desires permanent connection; character and ability; references. Box K-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICE MANAGER, 12 years stock brokerage experience; not necessarily seeking same line; age 47; highest references; salary not as important as congenial connection with future. Box C-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PIANO TEACHER of wide experience desires part time teaching in school; New York or vicinity. Box G-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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COMPANION-ATTENDANT, housekeeper for elderly lady or couple; country or city, New York, Albany; very reliable; $25 weekly. Box X-107, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT—New York City or vicinity; loving service; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Sterling 3778, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED secretary, companion, attendant, desires position days excepting Sundays; Christian Scientist preferred. Box E-240, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Experienced colored woman for general housework, part or full time. 211 West 148th, Edgecombe 4160.

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SEAMSTRESS—Refined American woman desires position in private home; thoroughly experienced in all kinds of wardrobe and household sewing; best reference. Box D-254, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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WANTED—Stenographic position; 4 years' experience. Tel. University 1769-R. 947 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—Circassian Walnut Æolian Orchestrelle (organ); perfect condition; suitable for church work; may be played from rolls or separately; price $500; cost $1700; owner leaving country. Box C-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ADVERTISER having office facilities in San Francisco, calling on power companies, electric railroads and industrial plants in California, Oregon and Washington, desires additional electrical or mechanical accounts; will be in New York City available for interview Oct. 6th to 8th inclusive. S-146, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PLAYER PIANO, 50 classical records, practically new, guitar with music. Apply MRS. LIBBY, 409 Broadway, Rm. 2, South Boston.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

October 1, 1926.

Chapter 44 of the Resolves of 1926

Resolve providing for an investigation by an unpaid special commission relative to the purchase by the city of Boston of certain elevated structures used by the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

RESOLVED, That an unpaid special commission, consisting of the chairman of the commission of the department of public utilities or a member of said commission designated by him, the chairman of the transit department of the city of Boston or a member of said department designated by him, and a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company designated by said board, hereinafter called the commission, is hereby established for the purpose of investigating the subject matter of current House document number eleven hundred and thirty-eight relative to the purchase by the city of Boston of elevated structures used by the Boston Elevated Railway Company within said city, and in connection with such investigation it shall consider ways and means of financing any action recommended. The commission may require by summons the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and papers before it relating to any matter under investigation, and any member thereof may issue such summonses and administer oaths to witnesses testifying before it. The commission shall report to the General Court the results of its investigation and its recommendations, if any, together with drafts of such legislation as may be necessary to carry the same into effect, by filing the same with the clerk of the Senate not later than December first in the current year. The commission may expend for the purposes of this investigation such sum, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, as may be appropriated by the city of Boston out of the receipts in the treasury of said city.

Upon the foregoing resolve the special commission established thereunder will hold a public hearing on Thursday, October 14, 1926, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at Room 460, State House, Boston.

HENRY C. ATTWILL,
Chairman of the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities.
THOMAS F. SULLIVAN,
Chairman of the Transit Department of the City of Boston.
STANLEY R. MILLER,
Member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

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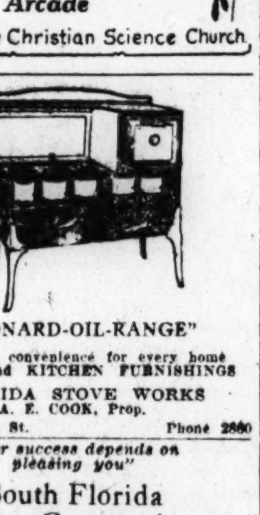

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Senate and Closure

A volume from the pen of Mr. Lindsay Rogers, recently issued, bears on a flyleaf the following cryptic, not to say cynical quotations:

> A little group of willful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible.—Woodrow Wilson.
>
> That remarkable body, the most remarkable of all investions of modern politics, the Senate of the United States.—W. E. Gladstone.
>
> Things are seldom what they seem,
> Skim milk masquerades as cream.
> —W. S. Gilbert.

When an associate professor of government at Columbia University, and a valued editorial contributor to The Christian Science Monitor, prefaces a portly volume on "The American Senate" with so paradoxical a series of expressions of opinion concerning it as these, curiosity is necessarily piqued. Interest is still further stimulated when we read in the preface to his volume this brief summary of his view as to the function now played by the Senate, and its value in giving to the United States an efficient government:

> The undemocratic, usurping Senate is the indispensable check and balance in the American system, and only complete freedom of debate permits it to play this role. Its power comes, in large part, from the guillotine to which the House of Representatives submits—a procedure which has attracted scant attention—and is the more indispensable because it is directed through the medium of the White House "Spokesman." Adopt closure in the Senate, and the character of the American Government will be profoundly changed.

It is not our purpose at present to review Professor Rogers' book. But it is worth while expressing gratification that some serious effort has been made to analyze the reasons why the Senate has always clung to its right of unlimited debate in the face of what has seemed to be general popular condemnation of that practice. The present Vice-President of the United States based much of his campaign for election upon the promise, or the threat, that he would break a lance with the Senate in an attack on this time-honored privilege. He has been in office now for some two years, and the lance remains unshivered. Indeed, we do not recall its ever having been leveled. And yet behind the attack of General Dawes upon the right to unlimited debate and his demand for closure, there was apparently almost a united expression of public approval. Members of the Senate, indeed, were wisely silent, or mildly insistent that no change would be made. The very fact that their attitude was one of avoidance of active debate was indicative of the fact that they perfectly understood that public opinion was against them. But it would seem that the virtual abandonment of the Dawes attack has been equally convincing evidence that legislative experience indicated that public opinion was wrong, and that the right of the Senate to unlimited debate served in fact as a defense of democracy, and a check upon executive encroachments.

Nothing perhaps emphasizes more strikingly the difference between the American and the English form of government than the fact that in the United States the upper house of the national legislature is all powerful. In Great Britain it is impotent. The House of Commons acquired its superior power by the gathering to it of the sole control of the public purse. Doubtless the founders of the Republic thought to accomplish the same end when they gave to the House of Representatives the sole right to initiate revenue bills. But this right has proved to be only an illusive power as the Senate can, and not infrequently does, so amend a bill originating in the House as to leave it scant resemblance to the original. And when the House adopted rules, intended to make its unwieldy body manageable, it accomplished this end at the sacrifice of its quality as a deliberative body. Today the House of Representatives frankly determines matters at issue along strictly partisan lines with a limitation of debate so stringent as virtually to eliminate debate altogether. It was only natural that out of this condition should have been bred a senatorial desire to have legislation, whether coming up to it from the House, or originating in its own body, discussed to the fullest extent.

It is notorious that sometimes this right of discussion has been used to kill a worthy measure. More often it has been invoked to prevent the power of the executive, backed by a partisan majority, from imposing legislation for which the country was either not ready or which was in itself distinctly undesirable. Of course, that faction among the American people whose desires have been blocked by some prolongation of senatorial debate roundly denounce it and demand closure. But the very same exponents of public opinion on some other question, when debate has served to defeat a measure to which they were opposed, have approved the senatorial procedure.

This question as to the necessity for closure or the danger of the precedent which enables a minority in the Senate to talk a bill to death is one not to be lightly determined. It is futile to say that the Senate as a body defends it simply because it gives it a special power over legislation. That is equivalent to denying to that body that recognition of public needs and that measure of patriotism which should cheerfully be conceded to it. Any serious contribution to the discussion of this much-questioned privilege is well worth general attention.

That a movement is now on foot to prohibit Sunday opening of shops in London may be surprising information to many. But of late shopping on Sunday has become so much the rule in many parts of the city that statistics collected show that over 500,000 people are engaged in buying and selling on Sundays, and that around the London markets more than 90 per cent of the shops are open. Various causes of this state of affairs have been suggested; but whatever the reason, the fact is so outstanding that the grocers and other federations are taking the matter up and making efforts to secure the organized co-operation of the churches in a campaign to induce Parliament to take action. Indeed, it appears that the now familiar sights on Saturday nights to be met with in the main thoroughfares—particularly of East and South London—will soon be a thing of the past if the movement for Sunday opening continues. More and more shopkeepers have been opening on Sundays, in response to the demands of their customers.

A Friendly Alliance Against Rum

Announcement is made that as a result of the deliberate and friendly interchange of views by spokesmen for Great Britain and the United States, an agreement, now effective, has been reached which promises to minimize still further the smuggling of illicit liquors into American territory. Formal advices received at the British Embassy in Washington are to the effect that the agreement tentatively reached at the time Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, visited London has been approved by the British Government. Having already been officially approved by the American Government, it becomes effective automatically.

While the exact wording of this agreement is withheld, for obvious reasons, it unquestionably marks a distinct advance in the diplomatic relations of neighboring nations. Strictly speaking, no doubt, the British Government might not be expected to look disapprovingly upon the efforts of those in its own country who have sought to establish a profitable trade in commodities which are declared contraband by a friendly overseas government. Applying the commonly accepted rule this traffic might have been logically defended and possibly justified. But there are abundant evidences showing that the representative people of Great Britain, as well as the responsible officials of the Government, regard as absolutely indefensible and intolerable the methods which have been pursued by those who have engaged in this traffic.

Hopeful promise is given that the co-operation thus generally agreed upon will make still more effective the efforts of federal enforcement officers on the American side of the Atlantic to reduce the illegal importation of alcoholic liquors to the vanishing point. It is stated, and not contradicted, that this flow has been measurably checked since the agreement was reached permitting wider shore latitude for American coast guard runners and auxiliary craft. The result has been that purveyors of contraband liquors have been compelled to resort to the subterfuge of peddling the rectified products of distilleries licensed only to sell denatured alcohol of a recognized nonpotable quality. Official figures show that approximately 90 per cent of the liquors now illegally dealt in are of this character.

But it is probable that those who patronize the profiteering bootleggers have deceived themselves into believing that they, by fortuitous chance, are able to buy liquors smuggled into the country from England or some other country. Now, it must be apparent, the volume of these imports will greatly decrease. It is almost a foregone conclusion that Canada will follow Great Britain's lead in consenting to these friendly co-operative activities. Then other countries will probably thus align themselves.

The gesture is a friendly and reasonable one. A nation which is progressive and generously disposed toward all its neighbors has set for itself the voluntary task of outlawing alcohol and its attendant evils. The people of other nations, taken collectively, admire the courage and determination thus displayed. They need not themselves be total abstainers to applaud an undertaking in which they may be inclined to believe the odds were against success. But it may be that the official action just taken by the British Government is a circumstantial admission that the battle for decency and sobriety has already been won. The uncertain and precarious profits made by a few blockade runners under the protection of the British flag cannot be considered if the continuance of the illegal traffic would embarrass the people of the United States. Friendships are worth more than that.

Canada has been peculiarly fortunate in its prime ministers during the last twenty years, for in every instance they have been men of the highest personal honor, men who have left office after years of worthy service on behalf of their country without a mark on their escutcheon, with their good names unsullied—sans peur et sans reproche. To bear out this assertion, one has only to recall the names of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the great Liberal leader, and Sir Robert Borden, the wartime Prime Minister, who had the unique record of being the only man in the British dominions to see the entire war through and the period of demobilization as first minister. To these two worthy sons of Canada must be added the name of Arthur Meighen, whose retirement from public life, recently announced, will be received with universal regret, irrespective of politics, on the American continent, as well as in other parts of the English-speaking world.

Arthur Meighen's Retirement

Mr. Meighen leaves public life after eighteen years of active service for his country as the result of the Conservative Party having been defeated in the recent elections, as it was on two previous occasions. He leaves, according to the press of the Dominion, without the faintest slur on his good name. That old-established paper, the Hamilton Spectator, epitomizes pretty fairly the estimate of public opinion when it says: "No critic has suggested that Mr. Meighen has ever had any other motive than that of devoted service to his country and to the aims of his party," and later it refers to him as "an able and most conscientious leader and a man who has rendered brilliant service to his country."

Entering public life in 1908, the late Premier rose rapidly in office, and during the war filled several important portfolios in the Borden Government. He is held, rightly or wrongly, to have been in large part responsible for the drawing up of the conscription act, for the stringent restrictions imposed on the country and for the wartime election acts. These latter aroused bitter opposition, especially in Quebec, which never forgave him and which repulsed him in his recent efforts in no uncertain manner.

In 1920, when Sir Robert Borden retired from public life, he recommended that Mr. Meighen undertake the formation of a new government. This he did, tackling with that dauntless courage which is one of his chief attributes the problems left behind by Sir Robert—a herculean task, as those who cast their thoughts back over the last six years will readily admit. It has been said of him that he has not proved himself able to attract the masses. However this may be, he has certainly won and retained the devotion and affection of his immediate followers. One of the principal reasons for his triple defeat may be fairly ascribed to the fact that he was unable to overcome the bitter hostility felt for him in the Province of Quebec, which at one time was as solidly Conservative as it has been for several years solidly Liberal.

He will be a distinct loss to his country, and his place as leader of the party, and more particularly as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons during the coming session, will be hard to fill, for in no position does he show to such advantage, in no case does his skill as a dialectician so stand forth in relief, as when carrying the attack into the enemy's lines. Whatever shortcomings may be laid at Mr. Meighen's door, no one will deny that he is a man of fearless courage. It is safe to assume that most Canadians will sincerely trust that his retirement is only temporary and that he will in due time return to place once more his brilliant qualities at the service of his country.

Extending the Bounds of Musical Expression

Programs test a musician more severely, perhaps, than performances do. The choice of material to be presented, better than the interpretation of it, may be considered to measure the capacity and to disclose the powers of an artist. For even in the case of a type of expression like singing or playing, which reproduces rather than originates, the thing said must be of more consequence than the manner of the saying.

Listeners who look forward to the concert season as a time of revelation and fresh experience have only to examine certain of the programs being offered, to see the possibility of disappointment. They will find they are promised in some instances not a direct message of this year, but a repeated one of last year, the year before, or the year before that. They will hear that which to the vocalist or instrumentalist on the platform, whatever it may be to themselves in the audience, is a twice-told tale. They will hear that which was once a genuine, irrepressible utterance, but which has become a repetition; a means not so much of making heads think and hearts feel, as of causing hands to applaud.

In ordinary reasoning, a piece that has been a success time after time should be a success again. A song or a sonata that has brought fame to many ought to bring at least passing praise to one person more. Schubert's "Erl King," well sung, and Beethoven's opus 57, well played, were never yet a failure. No hesitation, therefore; down with them on the program! Brahms wrote a piano concerto that everybody likes, and one that hardly anybody seems to care for. The orchestra conductor, planning a program, knows what to do. No matter how much the soloist may desire to play the concerto in D minor, he bids him prepare that in B flat major.

The notion that such and such works are a success, and that such and such masters are not to be surpassed, has imposed on music the repertory. But it required a voice or a pair of hands to give the work its place and the master his repute in the beginning. Somebody made a program, and extended the bounds of musical expression. Somebody else, surely, can do it, whether with something hitherto unknown, or with something formerly unpopular in the key of D minor.

Random Ramblings

Charles M. Schwab, the American capitalist, who stated recently that he was going to quit the steel game and "try the less profitable but more intellectual occupation of farming," will find himself in good company. If he mixes intelligence with the soil the way he has with iron ore, his countrymen may yet buy rolls for no more than Ben Franklin paid for those under his arm when he marched through Philadelphia's streets in 1723.

The Women's Farm and Garden Association at Lingfield, Eng., consisting of twelve young women, ran a 100-acre farm for six years, but admit they need men to do the heavy work. So, after all, they find that it is "handy to have a man around."

Many a young teacher striving to keep ahead of her first school is in a position to appreciate the analogy President Lowell drew for the entering class of Harvard law school: "The pursuit of education is a chase in which the professor is the fox and you are the hounds."

Students of the problem of the lack of interest in voting at the primaries and elections may gain some light on the situation by an inquiry into the details of the election in a Chilean town where a 291 per cent vote is reported to have been recently cast.

Politicians will welcome the new phonafilm device announced from England by which parliamentary candidates can address their constituents by means of talking films. Hecklers will find themselves left in the cold.

Alan Cobham, the English aviator, on his return flight from Australia to England, landed at Bagdad, but it isn't recorded that he had to hunt up a magic carpet to fly away on.

The candidate crop seems to defy the law of supply and demand—abundance often increases the cost.

It would be helpful if the tenant could raise the rent as easily as the landlord seems to be able to do.

Political navigators who trim sail in the wet spots are apt to be left high and dry.

Clocks that don't run aren't much use, except on a pair of stockings.

"Net" profits will exercise a double appeal to Suzanne Lenglen.

Now that the school vacation is over, many a mother's begins.

Where there's a bill there's a pay.

On the Chinese Riviera

WHERE the Shan-tung Peninsula points like a pudgy forefinger across the Yellow Sea toward Japanese Korea the Oriental interests of many nations center. At the very tip of the finger is British Wei-hai-wei, around the end a little to the northward is Che-foo, where there is always to be found an American naval vessel or two, and southward a few score miles along the loveliest coast line in the Far East is the town of Tsing-tao, once the "Little Germany of the Far East," for years a much-discussed Oriental bone of contention and now the possession of its ancient peoples, the Chinese.

When, by the terms of the Washington agreement, Japan, which had captured Tsing-tao from the Germans in November, 1914, arranged to return it to China, the possessors of the land since the Ming emperors drove away the pirates 1500 years ago came again into their own, and great was their satisfaction thereat. For Tsing-tao, you know, is the "Riviera" of the China coast.

Nor is that very elastic designation misapplied, for the region about Tsing-tao, the fair Bay of Kiao-chau, the purple Laoshan Mountains in the background and the forest-fringed rockbound coast, is far more of Europe than it is of the Orient. It holds suggestiveness of many places, of German Hanseatic towns on the Baltic, of bits of Christiania-Fjord in Norway, even of the rocky New England coast.

And at sunset, as the island-dotted bay assumes a cerulean hue remindful of the Blue Grotto at Capri, as the last rays of the sun fall upon the dingy sails of the fishing junks and as the distant mountains are enveloped in a purple haze, the Bay of Naples itself seems to have come to the China coast.

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This Tsing-tao, today the most international of watering places, has had an extraordinary history. The later details of that history are well known, how the Germans, long covetous of a hold in the Far East, landed there in 1897, excusing their act in the fate of two German missionaries. It is well enough known, too, that the Chinese, being in the uncomfortable position of having no choice, agreed to a "ninety-nine-year lease" of Kiao-chau Bay to Germany, and that the very efficient colonization process of Germany immediately began.

But no one who has not visited Tsing-tao can have the least idea of how efficient that process was. Europe at once established itself here on the Shan-tung Peninsula, and in a decade the only thing Chinese about Tsing-tao was the name and the Orientals who still remained as residents. There is, indeed, scarcely a more notable example of colonization in the entire world, especially considering the fact that the German occupation endured for only seventeen years. But in that time the things that were accomplished reveal themselves even today as something very like the incidents of the "Arabian Nights."

The entire residential section of the town became German almost overnight. Beautiful government buildings came into being as if in response to the waving of a wand. Well-metaled roads unwound themselves for miles in every direction almost as tape from a spool, and along the water front, which is quite suggestive of some Mediterranean esplanade, large hotels, clubs and pretentious official residences arose, as efficient German direction stimulated the work of thousands of Chinese coolies.

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In a few years Tsing-tao was, indeed, a little Germany in the Far East. And not long since, as I looked from the window of my pension among the trees on the hillside, I could see, between the hill and the distant sea, nothing that in the least suggested the Orient. I saw everywhere red roofs atop dun-colored houses of distinctly German design and construction. I saw the towers and the steeples and the tree-lined streets of such as Lubeck or Bremen.

The very atmosphere seemed to be German, and yet Tsing-tao has not been German for these dozen years, during which Japan and China have had their respective ways with it. Yet Germany, as elsewhere, did not build here for a day. Nowhere is there a better justification of the poet's confidence that fifty years of Europe hold a greater material potency than a cycle of Cathay. Here in Tsing-tao but seventeen years of Europe have raised a monument to Nordic energy and determination that a century of Oriental indifference will probably in no wise undermine.

In the impressive administration building that the Germans placed here so short a time ago there sit scantily paid Chinese officials representing first one government and then another, and sometimes no government at all. The offices are dingy and ill-kept, and there is nowhere any evidence at all of the thing called efficiency. Yet this beautiful structure is unaltered without. Standing majestically on the hillside overlooking the fair Bay of Kiao-chau, clothed in an emerald-green habiliment of ivy, massive and enduring in its granite construction as Cologne Cathedral, it is a monument in the Far East to German industry and, more broadly, to Nordic vigor itself.

And so Tsing-tao, the Chinese Riviera, is German still in all essentials, although officially Germany is gone from the Far East. The proprietor of my pension, which suggests a German inn on the Bavarian side of Lake Constance, is a German who came to Tsing-tao in 1900.

Doggedly determined, he did not withdraw when the Japanese came flamingly in after the combined British-Japanese assaults of 1914. He had a difficult time of it for a while, and so did many of his compatriots. But they remained, and the better shops and cafés and pensions of Tsing-tao today are German-owned, as they were prior to 1914. There is no hostility toward them from the Chinese.

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Indeed, Tsing-tao, with its people of every race and nation, is a very harmonious sort of place. It is quite as international as is Shanghai, though on a smaller scale; and here during the hot months of July and August come people from every part of the China coast, and from Peking, and Hankow, and Nanking, and the other inland cities.

On the broad, smooth bathing beach in the afternoon there is a gathering like that of Deauville or the Lido, with the addition of an Oriental color unknown to those. And the physical setting has a loveliness not unfit to compare with the Bay of Naples itself. Back from the beach among the trees there is a large hotel, with a broad terrace, on which the orchestra plays through the summer afternoons and evenings.

A Shanghai summer is an experience not readily forgettable. And Tsing-tao is Shanghai's summer resort place. There are steamers almost daily, vessels flying all flags, English, German, French, American, Japanese, Chinese—even a Soviet line. It is a forty hours' run, and once out of the muddy Yang-tse-Kiang, the air partakes of a refreshing coolness unknown to a Shanghai summer. And so from July onward until autumn there is a great rush northward from Shanghai—even from Hong Kong—to Tsing-tao. It is like the exodus from New York northward to the Maine coast in summer. And the change from Shanghai is almost as marked as that from New York to Portland, or even Bar Harbor.

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On the China coast the prevailing summer winds are from the south, and all along the southern side of the Shan-tung Peninsula, the Chinese Riviera, the sea breeze never fails, night or day. And at Wei-hai-wei, on the tip, where the atmosphere is as British as it is German in Tsing-tao, the breezes which sweep up the Yellow Sea from the Pacific are even stronger. In the winter the climatic resemblance to the Mediterranean littoral is yet closer, for the long winding ridge of the Laoshan Mountains protects from northern winds, and makes of the gently sloping southerly shores of the Shan-tung Peninsula a mild and genial region.

The future of Tsing-tao is a subject of never-ending discussion in the East. The European opinion is almost unanimous that all interests were better served when it was under German control. The Germans had made of it a place unique from Suez to Vladivostok. Even in Hong Kong one did not find Europe so firmly and effectively established in the East.

The Chinese themselves admit that their own interests were better served, especially considering the present indeterminate rule at Peking. There was none of the economic distress that exists today among the Orientals, and even among Europeans, especially Russians. Every foreign interest without exception deplores the change, for every foreign interest has suffered as Shan-tung has been made a kind of battledore and shuttlecock of international politics.

But the German here is hopeful. "Today," he says, "we are better off without foreign interests of the kind—but some day again—"

M. T. G.

The Press of the World

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Professional Sports

NO PURPOSE is served by discussing what Mlle. Lenglen says in justification of her action, or what other people think about it. Things have come to such a pass now, in all sports, that exceptional skill has a distinct money value. But it is not much of a defense, either in high purpose or high ethics, that amateurs should brazenly assert that they ought, in justice, to have a share in the gate money. They cannot have it both ways, and those who think their skill is sufficiently important to be a financial attraction are quite entitled to organize an exhibition on their own responsibility and pocket the proceeds, provided, of course, they renounce their amateur status. By this it is not meant that they descend in the social scale. It is just as honorable to be a golf, cricket, or other professional as to be a professional business man who uses his talents in the same way.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Prosperous France

More than one prominent American returning from abroad has said he found France the most prosperous country in Europe, despite the poverty of the French Government. France has had comparatively little unemployment, and while the national treasury has been virtually emptied because of the French taxation policies, the people have fared very well.

An indication of France's prosperity may be seen in the number of automobiles in use in the country. There was an increase of 146,370 cars of all kinds at the end of 1925 over 1924, and statistics for 1926, it is claimed, will show another large increase. There was a total of 721,306 automobiles in France at the end of 1925. There were 134,659 in Paris and the Department of the Seine, which led in number. The Department of Lozere had the least number of cars, with only 523. Several other departments had around 20,000 or more automobiles.

If this year shows an increase in cars proportionately as large as last year, or larger, as is expected, it will be a reliable indication that France's prosperity is fairly well founded. It is established that the country is prosperous at present. If the Government were as well off as it should be, considering the prosperity of the people, we would not hear nearly so much talk of French resentment toward America over the war debt question.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Too Many Books?

Sir Gilbert Parker is considerably perturbed over the largely increased production of books. He estimates there are three times as many books and magazines issued today as there were thirty years ago. It is, he believes, injurious to thinking. People select their reading less carefully and assimilate less, just because too many authors are overwriting, he is convinced.

This seems a rather lugubrious attitude to take of the situation. Surely, the vast increase in the reading public is a thing that ought to gladden the heart of any popular novelist. It is an increase out of all proportion to the increase in the population. But it is just conceivable that Sir Gilbert's regrets are tinged by a measure of personal feeling. He admits that books today do not enjoy the individual sales they did thirty years ago, and he sets this down to automobiles, radio and films. But surely, if there is such a tremendous increase in the volume of reading—and independent testimony from libraries confirms this—that of itself must explain, in some measure, the decrease in individual circulations.—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Eskimo Folklore

No scientific discovery of the many which the latest MacMillan expedition may be presumed to have made in the North can compare in general interest to the as yet unverified but suggestive tale of the Labrador Eskimo who repeated for the explorers traditions of his race which sound like some age-old and all but forgotten battle epic of the North. When MacMillan set sail in the spring, he announced plans for investigation of the wanderings and settlements of the Norse.

Although such investigation was hardly begun on this expedition, the explorer expresses himself as highly gratified with the foundations for exploration and inquiry offered by Eskimo folklore. The voyages of the Norse to the western seas are illuminated by brief flashes of authentic history, but are, for the most part, shrouded in mystery. The Saga of Eric the Red, the Saga of Thorfinn Karlsefne and certain Icelandic documents are in general as carefully recorded history as any European nation possessed in medieval days; but there are exasperating gaps of generations in the chronicles of the Greenland settlements and the Vinland voyages.—*Worcester Telegram.*

Porters and Labels

Everybody knows those miniature posters with which the porter of a continental hotel decorates the baggage of departing guests. Originally, it is to be presumed, they were designed to advertise the hotel. Then, it is whispered, hotel servants used them as signals to other hotel servants. Affixed in one way, it is alleged, the label meant, "This man is good for liberal tips all round"; in another way, "Watch him; decidedly mean." But after a time there grew up a definite appetite for these certificates of foreign travel on the part of people ambitious to be recognized as men or women of wide and awesome experience. The trade has now assumed such dimensions that the great hotels have, it is said, decided not to paste labels any longer. Instead, they will issue "travel stamps," which the hotel guest can put in an album.—*London Evening Standard.*

Drying Up the Zuyder Zee

Volendam is only one of several towns along the shores of the Zuyder Zee which will be astonishingly changed in character when that celebrated body of water is drained, a project that is now in progress. Volendam itself is by way of becoming a herring town without a harbor, and its fishing fleet will have to find shelter elsewhere or be left high and dry.

Fishing villages which have always been fishing villages are to become agricultural towns. And all because the importance of Dutch cheeses has been held superior to the importance of herring. At least, the herring industry may be carried on elsewhere, but the bed of the Zuyder Zee has a potential value which at last makes it inexpedient to keep it inundated. So it is to be brought to the surface by drainage and annexed to the fertile fields of Holland. The anchorage place of a great fleet of fishermen is to be turned into grazing land for fat cattle necessary to the sustenance of the cheese industry.

The Hollanders are not behind other people in their manifestation of practical thrift, but this progressive step comes with somewhat of a shock. The disappearance of the Zuyder Zee seems like the destruction of a vital part of Europe—the smashing of an old tradition, and it nearly demoralizes the Dutch geography we studied in our youth.—*Providence Journal.*